The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

U.S. Would Build 2 to 1 Fleet; May Stop Trade With Japan

ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

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Sad Story of the Magdalenes—Cameramen Missed It!

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1938 VOLUME 83, NUMBER 12

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密勒氏評論報
The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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Formerly Millard's Review

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WILL THE 1940 TOKYO OLYMPICS BE CANCELLED?

THE Japanese newspaper *Hochi* published a dispatch from its correspondent in London (Feb. 3) stating that the British Olympic Committee was strongly opposed to holding the next Olympic Meet in Tokyo. The reason was not stated but the brief dispatch said there was strong likelihood that Britain would refuse to particupate in the meet which is scheduled for 1940. On the other hand there was a dispatch from Chicago (Havas) quoting Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee, who stated (according to the dispatch) that "the feelings of Great Britain and America toward the Japanese invasion of China did not constitute a reason for cancelling the holding of the 1940 Olympics or for refusing to participate in the games."

These reports apparently were the first public manifestations of a serious controversy which has been in progress for sometime, but had been kept in the confidential correspondence files. From various sources there was evidence of serious opposition to the holding of the games in militarist Japan; in fact there has been a smoldering controversy over the holding of the last games in Germany for the same reason, that the manner of staging the show was distinctly militaristic. It was claimed that the Olympic Games as originally conceived, were intended to constitute a demonstration for international peace.

According to a recent report strong opposition to the holding of the 1940 meet in Tokyo has also developed in Scandinavian countries where sentiment favors holding the contests in Helsingfors. Most of the opposition to holding the games in Tokyo was based on general dislike of staging an international athletic meet in a country which was at war or had been engaged in a war of aggression. Oskar Soderlund an official of the Swedish Committee and President of the International Boxing Leagues, was quoted as declaring, "To our peaceful conceptions the idea is quite abhorrent that Japan should carry out the Games, for Games are an impossibility in a country at war.

A further report, referring to the attitude of Avery Brundage, President of the American Committee (*Domei*, Feb. 13) attributed the agitation against the holding of the games in Tokyo to the China National Athletic Association which had declared its intention of boycotting the meeting and in addition was pressing the Olympic Committees in other countries to also decline to attend. Mr. Brundage declared that the American Committee would not be dragged into the controversy and urged that "sports should be kept divorced from politics." The *Domei* report alleged that the Chinese Athletic Association had pointed to Japan's program of driving the white races out of Asia as grounds for Occidental nations boycotting the Tokyo Meet.

The International Olympic Committee is planning to meet in Cairo in March to definitely settle the question whether or not the games will be held in Tokyo in 1940. What the outcome will be cannot be forecasted, but it is extremely unlikely that the Committee will proceed with the plan to hold the games in Tokyo. The reasons appear to be more or less obvious—the war situation, regardless of whether the hostilities are continuing or completed, and Japan's obvious inability to finance the meet.

SAD STORY OF THE MAGDALENES—CAMERAMEN MISSED IT!

CAMERAMEN representing the large film companies in the United States, who have been photographing the war, are said to be packing up their equipment preparatory to departure from China. According to an article in *The China Press* they claim everything has been photographed, crashing planes, machingunning of civilians, destruction of factories, flight of refugees and even the airbombing of American war vessels. Any further pictures would be "only a duplication," state the cameramen, who believe the war is over, at least from the standpoint of interest abroad in newsreels of military violence in Asia.

Experienced newspapermen will attest that this is a dangerous state of mind, because—it is usually at this point that something even more sensational occurs—and we have it from one of the veterans that the Sino-Japanese crisis had more climaxes than anything which has happened since the world war. But while the cameramen and some of the journalists seem to think they did a good job, it has just been discovered that all of them missed the most sensational incident of the entire war—the story of the Shanghai Magdalenes—which appeared originally under the name of Hugo George Roboz in the *Sunday Mirror* and was reprinted in *Fiction Parade* (New York).

The story dealt with the Nipponese ring about Shanghai, which grew "chokingly tight," interfering with the city's food supply. Coolies who originally received 50-cents a day loading food trucks demanded $10 and $15 a day as the Japanese airbombing grew fiercer. Then they refused to work, even for $30 a day, because of the large numbers who were killed. According to Mr. Roboz' story the city faced starvation because the storehouses, "crammed with food" were located within the zone of fire. At this point entered the Shanghai Magdalenes, but we will let writer Hugo George Roboz tell about their heroism in his own words:

> "And here stepped into the picture the Magdalenes of the Shanghai night. They were mostly white women, in the great majority Russians, the daughters of once noble and wealthy Russian families who were swept away by the Communist tornado. Ragged and sorefooted and robbed of any hope of an affluent life under the Red sun, they stormed Shanghai by the tens of thousands, and soon fell under the Oriental illusion that it is not worth stirring a finger for the realities of life if you can forget everything in the white stupor of opium.
>
> "These girls, thousands of them, pale, haggard, and worn, but ready to face even a thousand deaths, took over the loading of the foodstuffs. Not a single man dared to chance the deadly hazard, only these girls worked around the storehouses. The lip rouge went from their mouths, the sweat washed away the powder from their faces, their silk gowns torn to shreds, their high heels broken off, still they toiled from sunset to sundown, day after day, midst the relentless shower of bombs and shrapnel.
>
> "Most of them never collected the daily $30 pay; they did not have time to do so because before the payoff came they had been carted away in trucks, Dead. But those who survived each day and got their wages, pooled the money together, bought food, and distributed it every evening among the starving children of Shanghai."

LUNG-HAI CRISIS, CANTON PLOTS CAUSE PESSIMISM AT HANKOW

THE desperate resistance of the Chinese armies defending the Lung-Hai Railway and Chinese bases in the Yellow River Valley has completely absorbed the attention of the country, entirely overshadowing rumors of peace which were set in motion following the arrival of Dr. H. H. Kung in Hongkong.

Japanese reports in recent days tried to create the impression that the Chinese forces were preparing to evacuate Hsuchow, or that the Chinese troops were bottled up and couldn't evacuate this strategic city at the junction of the two most important railways in North China, the east-west Lung-Hai and north-south Tientsin-Pukow-Nanking lines. But as these paragraphs were written the fate of the city and the intentions of the Chinese commanders could not be determined. The heroic stand of the Chinese forces up to the present indicated they would continue their resistance.

Chief menace to the Chinese position on the eastern end of the Lung-Hai, however, apparently was not the Japanese drive toward Hsuchow from north and south, but a third Japanese thrust driven down the Peiping-Hankow line which threatened to cut the Lung-Hai in the vicinity of Kaifeng, located to the east of Chengchow, junction point of the Lung-Hai and the Peiping-Hankow line in northern Honan. In order to delay the Japanese advance, the Chinese were said to have destroyed the track and dynamited all bridges on the Peiping-Hankow line for a distance of 35 miles north of the long bridge across the Yellow River, which also was dynamited and completely destroyed.

These developments had their natural repercussions at Hankow because the fate of that city, present base of the National Government, and headquarters of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, depended upon the outcome of the fighting for the control of the Lung-Hai. Also, it was recognized that the outcome of the struggle on the Lung-Hai would have consequences extending far beyond the domestic politics of China, or the relations of China and Japan. Should the Japanese Army obtain control of the Lung-Hai it would be able to isolate the Eighth Route (ex-red) Army in the northwest and more, ultimately cut off China's last land-route to the Soviet Union. The prospect of such an eventuality, probably was responsible for the sudden flare-up in the relations of the Kuomintang and Communist parties at Hankow with charges by Kuomintang leaders that Soviet assistance had been disappointing and counter-charges by Communist leaders that Soviet participation at this juncture would do more harm than good.

But to get back to the peace rumors, involving direct Sino-Japanese negotiations, or mediation of a third Power, presumably Great Britain, Shao Li-tsu, Publicity Director of the Kuomintang denied all reports of peace negotiations between China and Japan. He said China must live up to the expectations of her friends by continuing resistance to the Japanese. Gen. Chen Ming-chu, one time Commander of the 19th Route Army also declared that to surrender to aggression would not only fail to end aggression, but would serve to encourage further violation of peace and order. He urged all peace-loving nations and peoples to combine.

Hsu Shih-ying, returned Chinese Ambassador from Japan, just arrived at Hankow from Hongkong, denied that he had brought any peace proposals. He said the so-called "China Incident" was not accidental, but premeditated, the result of years of careful planning and intrigue.

Chinese agents of the Japanese military allegedly were active in Central and South China plotting the creation of puppet regimes in these areas. A report in the *Tai Mei Wan Pao* said that Li Shih-hao, former Chairman of the Economic Commission of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, and Chen Chung-fu, former Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the same Council, were in Hongkong, doing preliminary work for the establishment of a "South China Government." Handbills dropped by Japanese planes urged support of both Li and Chen. Mr. Chen was at one time secretary to the late Hu Han-min and a member of the Southwest Executive Committee. Chen had lived in Canton and was said to be familar with conditions there.

Japanese plans for the setting up of a "Central China Regime" are in abeyance for the time being allegedly because of rivalry between Li Shih-hao and Li Kuo-Chi, popularly known in Shanghai as "Marquis Li," (grandson of the late Viceroy Li Hung-chang). According to *Kung Shang News Agency*, Li Shih-hao departed for Manila in disgust, but promised to return as soon as Tong Shao-yi consented to organise a "Central China Government." Tong denied any connection with the Japanese scheme.

Political developments during the week were discouraging. The cleavage between Kuomintang and Communist Parties had dangerously widened and the situation in Szechuan remained unsettled. The political crisis over the appointment of Gen. Chang Chun as Chairman of the province still persists.

As a result of these unsatisfactory developments the National Government was reported to have decided to convene the 6th Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang early in March. It was hoped in this way to reach an understanding on the outstanding political problems of the country.

A report through *Reuter* service from Hankow (Feb. 15), said that Government leaders had expressed the view that the Chinese Communists could not be depended upon while Communist spokesman Chou En-lai states that direct participation of Soviet Russia in the Sino-Japanese war would "do more harm than good to China." This statement caused considerable misgivings in Kuomintang circles.

The Communists charged the Kuomintang with aspirations for a dictatorship. A virtual press war is in progress between the *Wuhan Jih Pao* (Kuomintang organ) and the *Hsin Hua Jih Pao* (Communist organ). The Kuomintang paper advocated that China be brought under the dictatorship of the Kuomintang, but both Gen. Mao Tse-tung and Gen. Chu Teh, influential Red leaders, attack the one-party dictatorship system. Gen. Chu declared he was opposed to such Kuomintang aspirations, because the Communists as well as the Nationalists had made contributions toward the struggle against the Japanese. Gen. Mao charged that the Nationalists were trying to make the Chinese Communist Army illegal.

Concerning Kuomintang-Communist co-operation, Gen. Mao declared to a representative of *The United Press* at Yenan, Shensi, that separation in 1928 was against the will of the Chinese Communists who never wished to split with the Kuomintang. Chinese Communists even proposed co-operation at the time of the Mukden Incident and the Shanghai War and later. "The chief principle of present and future co-operation," Mao declared, "is a joint front against Japanese aggression and joint effort to construct a new China. Co-operation would certainly be permanent if the Kuomintang upheld this principle." Since China has no socialist system, and there are many classes, naturally there must be many political parties, he said.

The dispute over the appointment of Gen. Chang Chun by the National Government as Chairman of Szechwan, has not been settled and Chungking is seething with rumors, one of which is that the military leaders of the province have issued an ultimatum declaring they will not accept Gen. Chang and hinting they will use force to oppose him if necessary.

The National Government seemed equally determined to uphold Gen. Chang Chun's appointment. In addition to the post of Chairman, Gen. Chang had been appointed concurrently Commander of the Provincial Peace Preservation Corps. This appointment would have the effect of ousting Gen. Wong Fang-tao regarded as leader of the opposition.

It is generally felt at Chungking that this is not the time for a domestic political squabble. Two provincial commissioners, Lu Tso-fu and Liu Hang-shen departed from Chungking for Hankow to see General Chiang Kai-shek about the matter. In order to pacifying the recalcitrant Szechuan militarists, Gen. Chiang recommended that Gen. Liu Hsiang be accorded the honor of a State Burial in recognition of his meritorious services to the Party and the State.

Terrorist activities in Shanghai during the week were intensified. Offices of two newspapers, the *Hwa Mei Wan Pao*, American incorporated Chinese Daily, and the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* (American) were bombed. Adding horror to these activities was the discovery in various parts of the French Concession severed heads of unidentified Chinese, said to be victims of anti-Japanese activities.

The sudden death of Yung Chung-king, Shanghai's cotton and flour magnate, caused a deep impression in Chinese circles. Many Chinese expressed appreciation for his work as an industrialist, but his alleged participation in the so-called "Shanghai Citizens' Federation" tended to alienate much sympathy. Mr. Yung left for Hongkong in the early part of the month, following the assassination of Loh Pa-hong and possibly also in fear of unfavorable reactions to his statement published in *The China Press* that "China is virtually a country without a government."

H. C. H.

Significance of the American Silk Stocking, Necktie and Underwear Boycott

"For Peace Set the Style—Wear Cotton, Rayon or Lisle.

⁂

"Make Lisle the Style, Wear Lisle for a While—If You Wear Cotton, Japan Gets Nottin'.

⁂

"Boycott Silk—Buy Extra Sheer Lisle Hose.

⁂

"Buy Liberation Hosiery—Full Fashioned Lisle and Rayon at Reasonable Prices.

⁂

"Union Made Full Fashioned Lisle Stockings—Special Discounts to Organizations Promoting the Anti-Silk Movement.

⁂

THE foregoing slogans and advertisements widely circulated in the United States in the form of announcements of merchants or upon placards and badges for propaganda purposes give some idea of the growing force of the boycott against Japanese goods which is now sweeping the United States.

But while the silk element received most attention, the boycott has spread into other channels as indicated in recent announcements of R. R. Williams, vice-president in charge of merchandising for the Kresge Company, and T. J. Mullin, assistant to the President of the Woolworth chain stores, that both companies had withdrawn from the market for Japanese goods. Mr. Williams of the Kresge organization announced, "Our policy is to buy only merchandise that is acceptable to the public." Mr. Mullin in explanation of the action of the Woolworth stores in discontinuing the purchase of Japanese merhandise, said it was due to the Far Eastern war situation. In addition, the McCrory Stores Corporation and two of Manhattan's largest department stores announced discontinuance of purchases of Japanese goods. It was claimed that only one important chain store system, the W. T. Grant stores were continuing to handle Japanese products.

That the boycott is a growing force was indicated in two nation-wide polls conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion which disclosed that three Americans out of five favor China and that of those, two-thirds favor the boycott of Japanese goods. The *National Consumers' News* also conducted a poll among families with incomes ranging up to $2,500 a year, revealing that 83 percent declared they did not buy made-in-Japan goods even if they were cheaper than competing lines.

But of even greater significance was a survey conducted by *Tide* an advertising magazine which revealed (Jan. 1) that 55 manufacturers had opened up in the lisle hosiery field where there were only five such manufacturers prior to the boycott. The magazine reported that full-fashioned rayon stocking mills, operated at capacity, are unable to meet the demand and that two leading silk-hosiery manufacturers—Berkshire and Chas. Chipman's Sons—are considering the matter of entering the rayon field.

What the boycott of silk would mean to Japan—and also to a considerable number of Americans—has also received serious consideration. A refusal of American women to wear silk stockings alone would cost the United States about $275,000,000 (U. S. Cy.) annually in wages, taxes and earnings and would throw large numbers, particularly women workers, out of employment. The extent of America's purchases of raw silk in Japan was indicated in the figures for last year, 55,700,000 pounds valued at U. S. $84,741,000. This amounted to about one-half of America's imports from Japan, the remainder being made up of bleached cotton cloth, silk fabrics, china and portelain, crab-meat, tea, earthenware and stone, coney, rabbit and mink skins, crude and refined camphor, menthol, perilla oil and pyrethrum flowers (used for killing insects). In the first ten months of last year the United States bought from Japan goods, including silk, which were valued at U. S. $175,168,000.

Another element in the boycott situation—which has caused serious thought in the United States—is concerned with raw cotton, chief product of several of the southern (Democratic) states. In the first ten months of last year, the United States sold to Japan merchandise valued at U. S. $253,719,000, the major portion of which was made up of raw cotton, iron, steel and tin-scrap. Other important items were crude oil, gasoline, fuel oil and lubricating oil, copper and wood pulp. But of all the items raw cotton is most important because Japan is America's best customer for this product, having passed England as a customer a decade ago. In 1936 Japan bought 1,564,111 bales of cotton in the United States and last year her purchases from January to September amounted to 1,075,000 bales.

While the Japanese thought their North China adventure would enable them to become independent of American cotton, this has not been the result, the first year at least, because the Japanese are now sounding out American producers with a plan for obtaining raw cotton on a three-to-six-months-payment plan. They have told American producers that if the credits are forthcoming Japan may

not cut down on the quantity purchased. But as a result of domestic restrictions on the use of cotton, the Japanese announced they would limit this year's purchases to 1,050,000 piculs a month, (one picul amounts to 133 pounds). Japan's object in controlling cotton importation and at the same time fixing prices for the finished product is to keep prices of textiles low enough to undersell British cotton goods in world markets. It is only in this manner that the Japanese can obtain foreign credits to finance their purchases of war materials abroad. But to get back to the U.S. cotton situation, it will be interesting to see whether the desire to boycott Japan as punishment for her invasion of China will be sufficiently strong to overcome the influence of those who must sell raw cotton in Japan. The boycotters of silk will have an advantage for a time at least for while Americans can get along without Japanese raw silk by using substitutes such as lisle and rayon, it is impossible for the Japanese to get along without American raw cotton. British India previously sold Japan considerable raw cotton, but recently the manufacturers of cotton cloth in India have expanded their production to such an extent that they are not only consuming most of India's raw cotton production but —to the chagrin of Japan—are begining to invade Japan's oriental cotton markets.

The rapid spread of the anti-Japanese boycott in the United States has had another interesting result: it has provided an outlet for the activities of thousands of young persons who wanted to do something about the Japanese menace but found themselves helpless in the face of sentiment in Congress which opposed any action on the part of the U. S. Government which was likely to involve the country in war. The magazine *Time* (Jan. 10) told of the annual convention of the American Student Union, attended by 652 delegates, which not only voted for a boycott of Japanese goods, but set a good example by publicly burning their silk stockings, neckties and undies. The students also reversed themselves by a four to one vote on the question of peace-at-any-price and approved a program for "collective security."

The fact that the leading chain stores and many department stores have ceased to handle Japanese goods constitutes indisputable evidence of the success of the boycott-Japan movement, but of more consequence has been the effect of the boycott agitation upon the public opinion of the country. The movement undoubtedly had important repercussions in congressional circles in connection with the demand for a fleet double that of Japan. It is also likely to exercise potent influence in preventing certain of the country's financiers and industrialists from extending credits to Japan for the purpose of enabling that country to carry out its imperialistic economic program in conquered Chinese territory. Among the Japanese concerns most active in trying to borrow money in the United States is the South Manchuria Railway which, with the help of the Army, is trying to grab all of the Chinese railways as it did the formerly Chinese-owned railways of the Manchurian provinces. Agents of the S. M. R. have been in the United States for many months holding out the bait of vast purchases of railway equipment—if American bankers will only lend the money!

THE BURNING OF SILK STOCKINGS

American Students Union, in annual convention at Vassar College, staged a bonfire of stockings and other articles of apparel manufactured from raw silk imported from Japan.

Of potent influence behind the boycott agitation was the declaration of Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska who announced his support of the movement as a means of bringing a quick end to the Sino-Japanese conflict. The Senator declared that a general boycott of Japanese goods "would assist in defeating Japan for her cruel, inhuman, merciless and indefensible attacks on peaceful people her slaughter of hundreds of thousands of innocent women and children by conducting warfare in a way which would disgrace the worst barbarians the world had ever known." The Senator declared his conviction that since Japan is already practically bankrupt, the enforcement of the boycott at this time would prevent the country from obtaining urgently needed funds for continuing the war.

SENSIBLE AMERICAN POLICY

But of most signicance from the standpoint of American policy was Senator Norris' declaration that the United States should take a firm stand in the maintenance of the rights of American

citizens in China. He said, "If China should tell us to get out of China, that would be her own business and we should get out. But if any third Power orders us out of China, then we should stand on our rights."

A further development, apparently a direct result of the anti-silk agitation was the introduction in the House of Representatives of a resolution proposed by Congressman Robert F. Ritch, Republican, of Pennsylvania, calling upon President Roosevelt to suspend all commercial relations with Japan so long as Japanese troops are on Chinese territory.

A severance of commercial relations between Japan and the United States would affect Japan's purchases of five or six items which are quite indispensable in her conduct of war. At the top is raw cotton, which the Japanese use, not only for clothing the masses of her people and the manufacture of cotton cloth for export, but also extensively in the munition trade. Japan's purchases of raw cotton in America in 1936, as indicated in the foregoing amounted to U.S.$88,210,429 or 43 per cent of Japan's total purchases in America, which amounted to U.S.$204,186,330. The next item on the list is petroleum, which the Nipponese purchase to the amount of U.S.$25,729,022 or 12 per cent of the total. The third item is iron and steel scrap, which amounted to U.S.$12,392,426 or 6 per cent of the total. The fourth item, automobiles and parts, amounted to U.S.$10,636,563 or 5 per cent of the total. Automobiles and parts included U.S.$2,600,728 worth of trucks, most of which, we assume, are in military service on this side of the Yellow Sea, as are also a considerable number of the U.S.$3,758,823 worth of passenger cars which Japan bought.

Another important item under the direct heading of war industry was Japan's purchases of copper in America which were valued at U.S.$7,292,977, which accounted for 3½ per cent of the total. According to a tabulation published in the well-known magazine, *Business Week*. Japan's purchases of materials having a direct bearing on her China war, amounted to about U.S.$156,890,583 or nearly 77 per cent of her total purchases in the United States. The Japanese, on several occasions, apparently with the idea of testing out their ability to get along with smaller amounts of American products, have attempted to reduce their cotton purchases. For several weeks late last year, the government refused to issue cotton import licenses, but pressure from spinners was too strong and restrictions were lifted in November. From the standpoint of the boycott movement in the United States and this also applies to a certain extent in Great Britain, there are two elements which have an important bearing on the subject. The first is the attitude of the trade unions, the members of which feel that they are losing out because of cheap Japanese competition. The objective of the trade unions is the hamstringing of Japan's production of cheap goods which the members feel is largely responsible for the economic depression.

Further potent elements in the boycott movement are manufacturers who have suffered from Japanese competition. Last fall there was formed a "League for the Protection of American Standards," which was largely made up of manufacturers who had suffered from cheap Japanese competition. Included in the group were producers of toys, glassware, pottery, cotton goods, knitwear, electrical equipment, floor coverings and food products.

Early last October, the Japanese government announced drastic restrictions on the imports of so-called luxuries into Japan. The list included 300 different items, but there was no restriction on materials which fit into the war program. The items that were barred (and it also included Manchukuo) included cameras, films, safety razors, prepared food, shoes, underwear, gloves, furs, jewelry, cutlery, cosmetics and a long list of other articles. In case the United States should decide to cut off commercial relations with Japan, Washington would not be handicapped by any quota arrangement, such as Japan has with a number of other countries such as Germany and France.

Chou En-lai Explains China's Strategy

China's new defense strategy has been adopted not only to defend Hsuchow along the Tsinpu railway but also to prevent Japanese forces from consolidating their positions anywhere along the entire length of the China coast Commander Chou En-lai, famous go-between for the Central troops and the former Red Army, declared in an interview with the press in Hankow Feb. 9, according to a *United Press* dispatch.

Hsuchow, he said, is being defended by a strong but not large force. This strong force is stationed there to draw "enemy" attention from other points and to disperse Japanese strength, he said.

Secondly, powerful units have been despatched to the rear of the "enemy" in order to harass their march toward Hsuchow and to cut off Japanese supplies, the former Red leader said.

Thirdly, Commander Chou stated that Chinese military authorities were to organize mobile units for the purpose of learning probable Japanese points of attack on Hsuchow.

Fourthly, under the new strategy scheme, Commander Chou asserted, the Government will organize the Chinese masses and retard the Japanese invasion with small garrisons.

Fifthly, since the Japanese strength is centered along the Tsinpu line, the Chinese were said to have synchronized all fronts flanking the Tsingpu line in order to divide Japanese attention and prevent their concentrating at any one point.

Sixthly, under the new plans, Chinese troops are expected to defeat the attacking forces from the northwest, around Ninghsia, or the southwest in Kwangtung. In Kwangtung Commander Chou said the Chinese force is sufficiently strong to divert Japanese attention in Central and North China.

Lastly, China will hold the Tsinpu line junction north and south of Hsuchow "at all cost," and will have sufficient troops defending other sectors as well, Commander Chou said.

Four divisions and a few brigades of the Japanese forces, totalling about 100,000 men, are now stationed along the northern and southern sections of the Tsinpu line, Commander Chou alleged. These troops, he said, are attempting to encircle Hsuchow, not especially to capture it.

Japanese troops aiming at Ninghsia, he believed, are planning to cut the Chinese main line of supplies from Sinkiang. Many Japanese planes and Mongolian cavalryman are participating, the former Red Commander stated.

Concerning reports of peace negotiations through the good offices of a third power, Commander Chou declared that previous Japanese overtures had failed "to some extent." He believed, however, if Hsuchow should fall, "new mediation feelers" would again be sent by the Japanese.

Pressure Exerted on Chinese in Soviet Far East

According to a report reaching certain circles, in Japan the Soviet authorities on the heels of their forcible measure to shift Koreans to other places last year have been bringing pressure on Chinese residents of Soviet territory since the middle of January this year, the *Asahi Shimbun* reported Feb. 5. Chinese residents arrested in secret are said to have numbered 2,500 in Vladivostok, 700 in Habarovsk and 450 in Blagoveschensk.

Part of the arrested have been released, it is learned, but the majority remain in custody. Judging from reports by released Chinese, the purpose of the present sweeping arrests seems to to be to ferret out spies. Already more than 200 have been punished on charges of espionage and more than 2,000 are being detained and their families will be ordered to move their residences shortly.

In response to a protest from the Chinese consulate, the Soviet authorities merely state that they arrested opium eaters for their protection.

Soviet Government Only One Aiding China, Says Hirota

Soviet Russia is the only nation whose Government is openly assisting China in resisting Japan, Foreign Minister Koki Hirota charged in the Diet Feb. 8.

While the Nationalist Government is receiving arms and munitions from the United States, Britain and France, these are supplied by private munitions makers and not be the Governments of these Powers, he added. Signs are plentiful, Mr. Hirota claimed, that foreign nations are become increasingly appreciative of Japan's aims in China.

International Peace Campaign Sponsors Boycott of Japanese Goods

Condemnation of Japanese aggression as "a deliberate attempt by Japan to enforce her will by arms, irrespective of all international control," was voiced by delegates of 20 nations at a mass meeting at the Royal Opera House in Covent Garden, London, Feb. 13.

Lord Cecil, President of the League of Nations Union, presided over the meeting, which was attended by over 2,500 people. Owing to the large attendance, some of the audience had to be accommodated in the Adelphi Theater. Before the gathering dispersed, they endorsed the resolution passed by the International Peace Campaign conference earlier in the day.

The two-day conference of the International Peace Campaign, convened to consider action by a boycott and other means to end the war in China, unanimously passed a resolution condemning "Japanese aggression, which has imperilled world peace."

The resolution also called upon the organization to do everything in its power to help China and withhold aid from Japan; demanded that the respective governments should withhold war supplies, financial facilities and purchasing power from Japan, and appealed to the Japanese to show that they did not support aggression.

The first plenary meeting, under the auspices of the International Peace Campaign, of the international conference to boycott Japan and aid China, opened in London Feb. 13.

The meeting received resolutions drafted by the various committees, including one submitted by Sir Normal Angell, the author and lecturer who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize five years ago.

Sir Normal Angell's resolution suggested a world-wide "Aid China" week, poster parades, picketing and a newspaper advertising campaign with an aim to boycott Japanese goods.

The Trade Union Committee disagreed over the question of a boycott.

The French delegates vigorously urged the application of a boycott in the full terms of the draft resolution. The Swedish and some of the British delegates, however, were opposed to this measure.

The meeting broke up without passing a resolution.

The Legal Committee, advised by its lawyers, issued a statement saying that dockers refusing to handle Japanese cargoes were protected against prosecution under the Trades Dispute Act of 1906.

The Economic International Boycott Committee, whose president is M. Varenne, former Governor of Indo-China, recommended a permanent technical commission for each country to devise the means of a boycott. It also suggested that credits be stopped to Japan and extended to China.

"AFTER YOU MY DEAR ALPHONSE!"

Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post Dispatch

A campaign to organize a house-to-house canvass to secure a universal boycott of Japanese goods has been decided upon by the British delegation to the International Peace Campaign, which opened a conference in London yesterday to discuss ways and means of boycotting Japan and helping China.

This decision was reached at a separate meeting following a general meeting of the conference.

General Chiang Kai-shek's Appeal to International Boycott Conference

General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, sent a message Feb. 12 to Viscount Cecil, Chairman of the International Boycott Conference, urging him and delegates to this epoch-making gathering to immediately adopt effective measures to curb Japanese aggression and eventually prevent a world catastrophe. The message reads in part as follows:—

"On behalf of my 450,000,000 peace-loving fellow-countrymen, I wish to express to your Conference our gratitude for your efforts to stop Japan's ruthless war of aggression. Besides seizing 500,000 square miles of our territory in Manchuria six years ago, the Japanese have now invaded nine more provinces of an equal size to the combined territory of Great Britain, France and Italy. Wherever the Japanese have set foot, Chinese men have been slaughtered; Chinese women outraged and then killed; and Chinese children murdered and orphaned. In areas still inaccessible to their infantry and artillery and beyond the range of their naval guns, the Japanese are sending bombing planes to pour death upon innocent people and destroy their homes, industrial plants and institutions. The Japanese land, naval and air forces are every day extending their operations, and the Japanese militarists' desire for conquest is insatiable.

"Not only has Japan not the slightest justification for her attack on China, but she has openly violated International Law and the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922 and the Anti-War Pact of 1928. In attempting to subjugate China she has set at naught the rights and interests of all other Powers and defied the whole world which has, by common agreement, renounced war as an instrument of national policy. What Japan is doing is nothing less than the destruction of law and order and civilization and leading the world back to medieval barbarism.

"We have been resisting the invaders' attack to the best of our ability and we will continue to defend ourselves to the last man and to the last inch of our territory. Whatever may be our sacrifice, our determination will not be shaken. The fact that you have summoned this gathering to devise means of curbing the madness and cruelty of the Japanese militarists, has given us new strength to combat their onslaught and new hope for the final vindication of our rights.

"We are fighting not only for our own liberty and existence and for the preservation of our own sovereignty and national integrity; but also for the sanctity of international treaties as well as the common security of all nations. If Japan is permitted to

(*Continued on page 338*)

Telephone Company Re-establishing Service "North of Creek"

In view of the importance of communications to those who are assisting in the work of rehabilitation, and recognizing its responsibility in this direction, the Shanghai Telephone Company has, for many weeks, been engaged in re-establishing telephone service in these areas. Large quantities of damaged cable and other equipment have already been repaired or replaced, and the full resources of the Company are being applied to meet the needs of its subscribers.

One of the main difficulties facing the Telephone Company during this period is to maintain the supply of telephone instruments in view of the very considerable losses and the large number which still exist in locked premises which have not yet been reoccupied. To assist them in meeting this problem, the Company has appealed through the press for the co-operation of its subscribers and has requested land-lords and tenants of premises where telephones are installed and are ont being used, either to have these sent to the nearest telephone office or to inform the Company of their willingness to facilitate the recovery of such instruments.

An official of the Company has expressed his confidence in being able to meet all demands for service in the shortest possible time, but states that the co-operation of the public in the recovery of telephones is essential to success.

Search of Chinese in Settlement Denied

Reports that Japanese military police patrols were searching Chinese pedestrians within the Settlement were denied by a Japanese military spokesman Sunday night.

"Their duty is to patrol and not to interfere with Chinese or foreigners," he said. The patrols were likened to those of foreign military and naval forces. The "presence of Japanese troops in this vicinity and their frequent passage through the Settlement makes the maintenance of such patrols necessary," he added.

Shanghai, Hangchow to Get Japanese Hotels

Anticipating a rush of Japanese tourists to China and Manchoukuo with the re-establishment of peace, officials of the Japanese Ministry of Railways have drafted a plan for the erection of hotels in Shanghai, Hangchow, Peiping and Tientsin, the *Shanghai Mainichi* reported Feb. 12. The establishments will be the joint undertaking of leading hotel-owners in Tokyo, Kyoto, Hakone, Osaka, Nikko and other major cities of Japan.

War Gives Impetus To Medical Research

Once again war has given a strong impetus to medical research, *Domei* reports. Virtually imprisoned in their laboratories on Route Ghisi, across the Siccawei Creek from Chinese troops, members of the Shanghai Science Institute have made a number of important medical discoveries which will help to combat disease and prevent suffering.

Especial attention, the *Shanghai Nippo* reported Feb. 12, was given to the study of infection caused by bullets, gangrene, dysentery and explosion-produced shocks.

Medicines made by the scientists after painstaking experiments had already been given with signal success to sick and wounded Japanese soldiers, the daily reported.

When the hostilities broke out here, Dr. Shinzo Shinjo, President of the Institute, obtained food for two months, secured the services of nine police guards, and barred the institution's gates. Closeted within were Japanese scientits, with their books and tubes, and about 150 Chinese employees of the Institute and their families.

Cremation Movement Started in City

The Shanghai Civic Association, an organization which was formerly headed by Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, prominent Chinese banker, has started a movement supporting the idea of cremation in consideration of the health conditions in Shanghai.

According to a circular letter sent out by the Association, Chinese public bodies are urged to support the movement by helping in breaking down the tradition that a burial should be given to a dead person. The letter emphasized the need of cremation in Shanghai, where there is an acute shortage of land for burials.

Japanese Constable Arrests Three Britons

Three brothers, British, were arrested by a Japanese constable of the Shanghai Municipal Police at 395 Wuchow Road Feb. 11 and taken by him to the headquarters of the Japanese Gendarmerie in Woosung Road, whence they were finally allowed to be sent to the Hongkew Police Station and from there to the Kashing Road Police Station. They were released promptly from the Kashing Road Station as apparently nothing whatever weighed against them. They returned to their homes in the International Settlement late on the same afternoon, the *North-China Daily News* reported.

The three Britons were Mr. W. W. Tyler, a resident of the Embankment Building, North Soochow Road, and his two brothers. They had been engaged by a British land agent with offices downtown to do certain repairs at the Wuchow Road adress to structures damaged during last year's hostilities. They were arrested by Japanese Constable 84, who instead of referring the "case" to the proper Settlement police station, took the three men to the office of the Japanese Gendarmerie, a Japanese military body.

BEG PARDON—THIS PLACE CHANGE HANDS

NO SMOKING
SHANGHAI CUSTOM HOUSE
ENGLISH MINING MACHINERY MADE IN JAPAN
O.K.
ENGLISH RUBLING
MADE IN JAPAN
I HAVE NOTHING TO-WEAR PERSONAL WEARING APPAREL—THAT'S ALL
"I DON'T MIND LOSING BUSINESS AS MUCH AS JOHN BULL DOES! I'VE JUST GIVEN AWAY TEN BILLIONS WORTH IN THE PHILIPPINES"
EVERYTHING IS DUTIABLE.
MADE IN U.S.A.
JAPANESE BIG BUSINESS
"MY WORD! I'VE NEVER BEEN TREATED THIS WAY BEFORE YOU'VE CHANGED SINCE WE WERE ALLIES!"
I'M SORRY BUT EVERYTHING YOU HAVE MUST BE HELD IN STORAGE UNTIL WE CAREFULLY EXAMINE IT
JOHN BULL
FRAGILE MADE IN JAPAN
SCOTCH WHISKY
MADE IN BRITAIN
CANNED VEGETABLE MARROW
COPYRIGHT 1937 BY CHICAGO TRIBUNE
McCUTCHEON

McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune

A protest, in the form of a letter setting out in full the details of the affair, has been sent to H.M. Consul-General by Mr. G. W. Tyler.

Municipal Council Elections to Be Held April 4 and 5

A notice under the signature of Mr. N. Aall, Consul General for Norway and Senior Consul, was published this week by authority of the Treaty Power Consuls, announcing that Monday and Tuesday, April 4 and 5, have been fixed for the election of Councillors and for the election, by registered owners of land in the Foreign Settlement, of a Land Commissioner for the municipal year 1938. Nomination papers must be delivered to the Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Administration Building, 209 Kiangse Road, not later than noon on Saturday, March 26.

Quarantine Measures Taken Against Smallpox

An official notification published Feb. 11 announces that until further notice and in order to prevent the importation of Smallpox into the Settlement, the Master of every ship arriving from Hongkong and landing passengers or members of the crew on the Bund Foreshore, is required to submit a Bill of Health to the Public Health Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council immediately on arrival; and if any case or suspected case of Smallpox is found to have occurred during the voyage, the Public Health Department must be notified as soon as possible after discovery, and no person will be allowed to land in the International Settlement without the authority of that Department.

French Concession Expels Russian Emigre for Subversive Activity

Believed to be the first man deported from Shanghai for subversive political activities in recent years, Dimitri Goostoff, Russian emigre, was placed on board a southbound coaster Feb. 9 by the French Concession authorities. His port of destination could not be definitely learned, but it is believed he will debark at Wenchow, reports the *Shanghai Evening Post*.

Goostoff, former editor of the Russian magazines *Parus* and *Droza* is known as an anti-Soviet and pro-Japanese political propagandist. He was expelled from the Concession on Jan. 3 for operations aimed against Soviet interests in the French-controlled area. At the time he was warned not to return to the Concession.

Recently, it is reported, he sneaked back from his outside home. It is not known when he crossed the Concession boundary, but he was picked up by the French police on the night of Feb. 8. He was detained and questioned. Investigations were made, and as it was found he had not obtained any permission to return, arrangements were made to deport him.

The French Police later denied knowledge of the affair, being able only to confirm that the man had left on the first boat departing from Shanghai for the south. The French Consular authorities are stated to have handled the matter, believed to be unique in the annals of the Concession.

It is understood that the French authorities took the extreme measure of deporting the offender to set an example to other political agents within the Concession. Since the start of hostilities, Shanghai has been the scene of numerous terroristic groups, Japanese, alleged Chinese "traitor" groups and Soviet interests being the chief sufferers. In the Concession, the Lo Pah-hong assassination and the handgrenade explosion in the Post-Mercury building being among the most recent.

The Settlement has been the chief sufferer from terrorism, however, and the Concession is understood to be bent on eradicating and keeping out all criminal or shady elements from its boundaries. Strict precautions are being taken, it is stated, and drastic punishment awaits all who go against the law.

Hostilities Cause Increase in Shanghai Living Costs

The cost of living in Shanghai was increased by more than one-third in the 5-month period between July and December, 1937, according to index figures just released by the National Tariff Commission.

The greatest increase was registered by the price index for fuel, which more than doubled. The prices of food provisions and of miscellaneous items rose by about 50% and 20%, respectively, while house rental and the cost of clothing remained virtually unchanged.

The following are price indices of the various items of daily necessities in December, 1937, as compared with those prevailing five months earlier:

Class	*July*	*December*
Food	106.0	157.3
Clothing	107.6	106.8
House Rental	109.4	109.4
Fuel	129.9	296.2
Miscellaneous	163.4	193.4
General Index	120.0	167.2

10,000 Japanese Return to Shanghai from Japan

About 10,000 of the 15,000 Japanese residents of Shanghai who went to Nagasaki and other Japanese cities during the hostilities in this area have returned, according to the *Shanghai Mainichi* for Monday morning.

To handle the constantly increasing passengers and cargoes from Nagasaki the N.Y.K. line has decided to continue after April the sailings of the rapid express liners *Shanghai Maru* and *Nagasaki Maru* on the Nagasaki-Shanghai run, the paper stated. The special permits now required from passengers bound for Shanghai from Japan will be discontinued in the near future, the paper said.

Shanghai Quarantine Service Goes Into Effect

With the arrival of the Lloyd Triestino liner *Victoria* from Hongkong Monday, the staff members of the Customs Quarantine Station made the first medical examination of a ship since its organization, which was announced to local shipping companies and the various consulates and chambers of commerce by a harbor notification on Saturday.

The inspection of passengers was carried out in 15 minutes, Dr. M. Furukawa, Officer in Charge, said yesterday. It was effected by two staff doctors who boarded the Victoria after she was berthed along the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai side.

Four quarantine vessels, which formerly were operated under the National Quarantine Service, were released from the concentration of Chinese craft held by the Japanese Navy downriver on Saturday and brought up to the Customs Jetty. These vessels are the steam launch Wu Yuan the fumigating barge Mu Lan, a fumigating launch and the doctor's tender.

The staff of 15 includes six Japanese, four of whom are doctors, and eight Chinese, of whom three are doctors. One post is as yet vacant. The monthly expenses are expected to be about $6,000 and will be paid solely from the Customs revenue, Dr. Furukawa said. The offices of the station are to be located on the 1st floor of the Customs Building within a week or so, it was said. The office at present is in the Harbor Office Building.

According to the Harbor Master, the same quarantine regulations in force under the National service will remain in effect. The notification sent to shipping agents states that all vessels arriving from foreign ports, including Hongkong and Dairen, will be subject to inspection.

Only those coastal vessels which arrive from an infected or suspected port or have had during the voyage a case of sickness or death on board will be subject to medical inspection, the notification reads.

These vessels, the notification states, must hoist the International Signal Code flag "Q" on approaching the Standard Oil Installation and proceed at a slow speed so as to allow the inspectors to board them. Otherwise no one is to be allowed off the vessels after docking until the inspectors have boarded and a pratique granted.

The notification also gives the particulars of the notification of the arrival of vessels by local agents, adding that the information must be wirelessed by the vessels at least 12 hours before arrival in port.

The services to be rendered will be the same as under the Government organ, it was said, including medical inspection of vessels arriving and departing, isolation and treatment of infected patients, vaccinations of emigrants, fumigation and disinfection of infected vessels.

Arrangements have been made to use an isolation hospital in the Settlement, it was stated. The quarantine buildings at Woosung, with facilities for a hospital, museum, laboratory, disinfecting chamber, isolation quarters, living quarters and garages, were destroyed during the Shanghai hostilities.

Similar services to those started here are in effect at Tientsin and Taku-Tangku, the quarantine officer said. They are separate from the organization here and are under the Customs administrations of those two ports, he said.

It is not believed that similar services have been established in Chingwangtao, he said, and the quarantine service in Amoy, important as an emigration depot from the Philippines, remains under the National Quarantine Service which was formally inaugurated, with headquarters at Shanghai, on July 1, 1930, following the establishment of the Ministry of Health in Peiping in 1929.

Arrangements Said Concluded for Collection of Consolidated Tax

Arrangements were reported to have been concluded between the Japanese-controlled General Tax Bureau and Chinese merchants concerning the collection of consolidated taxes, according to a Chinese report.

The Bureau, it is said, will appoint tax assessors to factories to record the goods manufactured and taxes to be collected from them. If these goods are to be sent to Canton and Fukien and other places in the interior, where the Chinese Government will not recognize the Bureau's receipts, the taxes will be paid to the Chinese Government instead.

In addition to the collection of consolidated tax from Chinese cotton mills, the General Tax Bureau is also planning to impose levies on tobacco, flour, matches and cement.

Measures for the collection of these taxes are similar to those devised by the Revenue Department of the Ministry of Finance of the Chinese Government. The original schedules fixed by the Department will be followed by the Bureau, it is reported.

Heads Fall, Grenades Explode as Terrorists Attack Newspapers

TERRORISM ran wild in Shanghai Feb. 10 when in addition to the bombing of two foreign registered Chinese owned newspapers in the downtown district, the decapitated head of another Chinese male was found in the French Concession shortly after 11.15 p.m.

The head was discovered by a group of Russian cabaret girls at the corner of Route Doumer and Rue Lorton, nor far from the Arcadia, a local night club. Two of the girls screamed and a foreign correspondent, who happened to be driving by in his car, stopped to investigate. More girls rushed to the spot while a French police officer, riding a bicycle, also hurried to the scene.

Pasted on the pole just above the head was a notice in Chinese characters announcing that the man had lost his head because of anti-Japanese activities. The note added that this man's fate should serve as a warning to others.

It is believed that the head was brought to the spot in an automobile and carefully placed in front of the pole where it could be easily found.

The head of Mr. Tsai Tiao-tu, publisher of the *Social Daily News*, was found on Route Stansilaus Chevalier Feb. 7 under similar circumstances.

Two More Heads Found

On Feb. 11 two more heads were found in the Concession. One was found in the morning on Route Dufour, while the second was discovered late in the evening on Rue Chapsal. In each case a note of warning was fastened above the head.

Newsmen Receive Threatening Letters

Samuel Chang, former manager and editor of the *Ta Mei Wan Pao* and Mr. L. Z. Yuan, staff writer of the *Shanghai Evening Post* and *Mercury*, received threatening letters Feb. 9 from persons styling themselves the "Chen Yi Tuan," that is, the Loyal and Righteous League. The "Loyal and Righteous" League warned the two newsmen not to write anything "anti-Japanese." Otherwise, the letter says, the "League" will take action similar to that taken against the late Tsai Chun-tu, editor of the *Social Evening News*. (Tsai was killed and his head which had been severed from his body, was discovered in the French Concession). It is reported that the editors of the *Wen Hui Pao*, the *Hwa Mei Wan Pao*, *Shih Tai Pao* and *Shanghai Pao* received identic latters. These letters written in poor Chinese must have come from the able pen of someone knowing very little of that language, reported the *Ta Mei Wan Pao*.

Chinese Language Newspapers Bombed

Two Chinese language newspapers, both published by foreigners, were bombed almost simultaneously although the printing plants of the two journals are located several blocks apart.

The first bombing occurred at the offices of the *Wen Wei Pao* (*The Standard*), a British registered daily occupying premises at 436 Foochow Road near Fokien Road. The time was 6.14 p.m. The second bombing occurred just a few minutes later, 6.27 p.m. to be exact. The place victimized was the office of the *Hwa Mei Wan Pao*, American published paper, 172 Avenue Edward VII.

In the Foochow Road affair, three Chinese staff members were wounded and taken to the Lester Chinese Hospital for treatment. One of the men suffered a lacerated chest, the second sustained an arm fracture while the third was wounded in the right thigh and his ankle was broken. Damage to the office was not serious. Glass windows and a few pieces of furniture were broken but that was about all. Judging from the fragments picked up on the premises, the bomb was a potato-masher type grenade. It was thrown by a man described as being a Chinese. He escaped immediately after hurling the missile.

In the case of the *Hwa Mei Wan Pao* bombing, the man who threw the grenade had apparently been standing in front of the office for several minutes and was attracting no particular attention on the part of other people in front of the place. He was a Chinese said to have been dressed in laborer's clothes.

The missile was apparently intended for Mr. Hal P. Mills, American publisher of the paper since the grenade, which also was of the potato-masher type, was thrown through the front window into the publisher's office. Mr. Mills, fortunately for his safety, had left the office only 10 minutes previously and thereby escaped what might have meant death.

The plate glass window was shattered while the office was wrecked. It is not likely that anyone who might have been in the room at the time could have escaped alive or without serious injury.

According to witnesses who have been questioned, the man who bombed the *Hwa Mei Wan Pao* had an accomplice on the roof of the building. These witnesses stated that the bomber had been in front of the office for such a lengthy period that everyone thought he was waiting for the paper to appear on the street. No one paid particular attention to him until a man on the roof suddenly appeared and made a downward movement of his right hand. Then, some of the witnesses claim to have seen the loiterer throw the grenade.

The fellow escaped in the crowd and dashed down the street. A policeman of the French force gave chase but was apparently afraid to open fire for fear of striking pedestrians who were numerous along the thoroughfare at the time. A Chinese watchman, who was standing in the hallway of the paper next to Mr. Mills office, was the only casualty. He suffered a slight cut on the leg from flying glass.

"Idzumo" Hears Bombs, Turns on Searchlights

It was learned that the twin bombings Thursday evening caused a flurry of excitement aboard the *Idzumo*, flagship of the Japanese naval forces in this area. The warship's sound detectors picked up the noise of the two explosions and they were mistaken for aerial bombs. Apparently thinking that a Chinese air raid was in progress, *Idzumo* officers ordered the searchlights turned on to search the skies for possible Chinese aircraft.

Police Arrest Suspected Terrorists

In a series of raids conducted in both the French Concession and the International Settlement on the same afternoon and night, as the bombings detectives of Crime Branch Headquarters, S.M.P., cooperating with the French Police, arrested approximately 200 persons for questioning in connection with recent acts of terrorism conducted in this city.

Five home-made cigarette tin bombs were seized during the raids but many of those taken to police headquarters were released after questioning, it being determined that they had no connection with recent bombing affairs. Seventy-six, however, were still in the hands of the police at 1 p.m., while detectives with raiding vans were still out conducting more raids.

The raids were carried out with considerable speed and exceeded in size the raids staged three weeks ago when a total of 133 persons were rounded up for questioning. Of this latter figure, only 13 were eventually arrested. These were taken before the First Special District Court and charged. Three were charged with the attempted murder of Mr. Deu Yen-ning, refugee camp administrator on Sinza and Yu Ya Ching Roads last month.

Nine were charged with engaging in terroristic acts inside the Settlement while the 13th man was handed over to the French police for trial in the 2nd Special District Court on a murder charge. The accused were remanded in custody one more week for trial.

In an effort to bring an end to terrorism, the French Police issued a notice offering rewards of $3,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons engaged in terroristic acts. The notice stated that reward was offered in view of the bombings that have been perpetrated in the Concession during the past few months against both Chinese and foreigners.

"Evepost" Bombers Refuse to Talk

The *Shanghai Evening Post* was subjected to its second hand grenade attack on the morning of February 11, when two Chinese, riding by on a bicycle, tossed a grenade at the revolving door at the street entrance to the editorial rooms of the newspaper, and then fled into the International Settlement. The terrorists were arrested and turned over to French Police.

The two men, it was learned, frankly admitted that they had hurled the missile and seemed quite proud of what they had done.

The bombing of the *Evening Post* Building took place at 5.30 a.m. The two men involved were riding a single bicycle and they threw the bomb without getting off their vehicle.

The explosion of the bomb caused no casualties but a Chinese detective inside the revolving door at the main entrance of the building, which was damaged, was injured.

The detective was in plainclothes and, according to reports, dashed upstairs, took a quick look at the emptiness of the hallway and dashed back down again where he was mistaken by a constable for a bomb-tosser. As a result of this mistake, the plainclothes officer received a cut hand and a bruised face.

Mr. Maximilian Chaichek of the *United Press*, was the only foreigner in the building at the time. He was on the second floor and also dashed downstairs.

While all this dashing up and downstairs was underway, the two men responsible for the excitement turned their bicycle in a northerly direction and hurried off in an effort to escape. They got across the street into the Settlement and a Chinese police constable of the S.M.P. opened fire on them.

He fired one shot whereupon the pair dismounted and permitted themselves to be captured. They were taken to the Central Police Station where they refused to talk other than to admit that they had thrown the bomb. They were then handed over to the French police for further interrogation.

Just who the bomb was intended for is still a moot question among the tenants of the *Evening Post* and *Mercury* Building. The first grenade thrown Feb. 4 in the hallway of the structure on the second floor, landed in front of the United Press front door, causing considerable damage to that office and giving rise to the suspicion

that the U. P. might have been the target. It was certainly hardest hit.

The theory was also advanced that the missile might have been intended for Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead's office, also in the same building. At the same time there was the possibility that it was intended for the Evening Post or its Chinese edition, the *Ta Mei Wan Pao*.

In view of the fact that Mr. L. Z. Yuan, of the editorial staff of the *Evening Post*, and Mr. Samuel Chang, former manager of *Ta Mei Wan Pao*, have received threatening letters, it is now calculated that the second bomb was probably intended for either one of these two journals.

French Police Arrest 6,000 Since Jan. 1

The French police have made 6,000 arrests and seized 182 Mauser and other type pistols in their campaign against terrorism since the first of this year, it was learned in Concession police circles, the *China Press* reported Feb. 12.

This large number of arrests and seizure of arms has been made possible because of the strong patrols kept on duty along the boundaries during the morning and evening. The police stated that in view of the increase in terroristic activities in the Concession recently, police precautions are being intensified.

Patrols are being doubled and searches of pedestrians and others increased. The police also stated that unless the recent practice of the terrorists of bringing human heads into the Concession is stopped, drastic steps may have to be taken in adopting measures to keep them out.

In the Concession, until the curfew descended at 11.30 p.m., police patrols on major thoroughfares stopped all cars and pedestrians who were not completely above suspicion, searching them carefully for weapons.

It is understood that the double patrols went into effect yesterday and combed the entire concession. It was not known up to a late hour last night just what were the results of this concentrated drive against crime in general and terrorists in particular.

Ninety of the so-called terrorist suspects rounded up by detectives of Crime Branch Headquarters, S.M.P., Thursday night and Friday morning, were being held on writs of detention granted on police application by the First Special District Court yesterday.

Chinese Papers Threatened with "Gift" of 200 lb. Bomb

Two Chinese language evening newspapers, registered with American authorities, the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" and the "Hwa Mei Wan Pao," and another Chinese language newspaper in Shanghai, received each another threatening letter Feb. 12. The letters were identical and the gist was that if the papers addressed did not come to their senses, they would be presented each with a bomb of 200 lb.

In response to various threats, the newspapers have placed extra guards and barricades before their offices.

Shanghai Mainichi Reports "Inside Story" of "Victory Parade" Bombing

Unraveling a nine-week mystery, the Japanese authorities have finally learned the identity of the Chinese terrorist, who on December 3 tossed a hand grenade into a column of Japanese troops marching down Nanking Road, the Shanghai "Mainichi" reported last week.

The culprit, shot dead by a Chinese police conttable a few seconds after he had hurled the bomb, was Sun Ching-hao, 23, a native of Shantung.

The youth, the daily said, had been actively engaged in anti-Japanese activities ever since his graduation from a high school in Tenchow, Shantung.

With the occupation of Shantung by Japanese troops, the youth drifted to Shanghai, where he joined the China Youths' Anti-Japanese National Salvation Association, headed by one Chao Kang-yi.

The organization, having a membership of more than 1,000 students, workers and shop employees, has been actively participating in the anti-Japanese movement for many years.

With the outbreak, of hostilities in Shanghai, about 600 armed members of the organization arrived here from Hankow to assist in waging war on Japan, the "Mainichi" said.

A part of the terrorist group was stationed in Pootung, where they awaited a chance to strike at the Japanese Army.

Early in the morning of Dec. 3, the organization learnt of the impending march of Japanese troops across the Settlement, from Jessfield Park to the Garden Bridge.

One Chao, the leader of the terrorist group here, then ordered Sun to commit a terrorist act. Accompanied by three comrades, including Sun Ya-shing and Hsu Kou-i, the youth stationed himself on the corner of Nanking and Kwangse Roads.

With the approach of the Japanese column, the crowd lining Nanking Road was, however, pushed back into side streets. Standing about 30 metres from the route of the marching troops, the four men made ready to toss their missiles, the *Mainichi* went on.

Suddenly, Sun pushed his way out into the open and threw his Mills hand-grenade at the passing troops, wounding four Japanese soldiers. He was shot on the spot. Terrified, the three other terrorists fled from the scene of the attack and hid themselves in a hide-out here. Later, they drifted into Anhwei and Chekiang, according to the daily.

Chinese National Health Administration Denies Breaking Austrian Doctors' Contracts

The Chinese National Health Administration issued a statement in Hankow regarding the article printed in the Shanghai *Evening Post* on February 10, in which reference was made to the alleged stranding in China of a group of Austrian doctors owing to the failure of Chinese health officials to honor the Chinese Government' contracts with them.

The National Health Administration states: "The information given in the Shanghai *Evening Post* about Dr. Eugene Milch is entirely contrary to facts. The Chinese National Health Administration offered employment to 10 Austrian surgeons with definite terms regarding salary and travelling expenses.

Six of the Austrian doctors eventually came to China; but when it was found that not one of them had a full surgeon's qualifications, it was thought best, in the interest of all concerned, to cancel the agreements. This step was mutually agreed upon. Each member of the party received one month's salary and a return passage in addition to his maintenance expenses in Canton.

Upon receipt of this payment each member of the group signed a statement agreeing to the above terms. Four of them returned immediately to Europe while Dr. Milch went to Shanghai on his own initiative. The sattements which appeared in the Shanghai *Evening Post*, if based on information supplied by Dr. Milch, are not only unjustified, but also damaging to the whole work of relief among Chinese wounded soldiers."

Doctor Replies

Answering the Health Administration's statement, one of the original group of Austrian surgeons said told the *Evening Post* Feb. 12 that the accusation that none of them was fully qualified was "Impudence of colossal monstrosity. The six surgeons that came out were selected by the Austrian Red Cross and the Department of Health from a group of surgical specialists. They had to meet the standards set when volunteers were asked for, and later the six men chosen were accepted by the Chinese Ambassador. Furthermore, all have a letter of acceptance."

Shown the full text of the Administration's statement, the Austrian doctor stated it to be "absolutely outrageous and adding insult to injury." He added that when arrived in Hongkong, the Austrian doctors were not only not allowed to prove their skill, but they were not permitted to see Chinese surgeons performing operations. They were told such procedure was contrary to Chinese customs, whereas, he concluded, everyone knows each Chinese doctor has at least one relative watching him at an operation.

New Methodist Hospital Opened in Yunnan

Culminating 50 years of eleeomosynary effort in the region of Chaotung, Yunnan, the Methodist Mission has just held an official opening of a new and modern hospital outside the east gate of the city, a special correspondent reported Jan. 16. This work continues that begun four decades ago by Dr. Savin, the first medical missionary to Yunnan Province. The ceremony was held Jan. 15. attended by several hundred dignitaries from the city and not a few church representatives from places five to 10 days distant. Though far away from travel routes, it is interesting that there were present, in addition to the numerous Chinese, many Miao, Nosu, British, Americans, and Yugoslavians. There were the usual laudatory speeches by the city officials, commendably brief, and by the acting chairman of the Synod for the three southwestern provinces, just closing its annual session.

The hospital is a memorial to a dozen missionaries now deceased, who have been a part of the work here during the last 50 years. Though locally known as the Fu Tien I Yuan, its English name is The Missionaries' Memorial Hospital. It has an inpatient accommodation of 60.

During 1937 nearly 400 impatients were treated in the hospital, and (including the dispensary service in the city) there were some 15,000 dispensary treatments, and a total of 1,200 major and minor operations. An x-ray plant is planned for the future; already there are a laboratory, electric lighting, a deep well, rain-water cisterns, incinerator, etc. A large gatehouse, including guest rooms, and quarters for visiting tribes-people, two residences for physicians, a residence for matron, and quarters for others of the Staff are completed and occupied. Two memorial rooms and several cots are already provided for, and one large ward is named the Hadden Ward, in memory of Dr. R. P. Hadden who died in Yunnan in 1930.

Han Fu-chu to Be Buried in Hills of Chikungshan

The remains of General Han Fu-chu, Governor of Shantung, who was executed in Hankow last month after a brief trial before a special high military court, will be buried in the hills of Chikungshan, on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, close to the Honan-Hupeh border. After the burial, the General's family will proceed to Shensi province, where they intend to live in future.

Giant Singapore Naval Dock Opened

Thousands of spectators mingled their cheers with the booming of guns as the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir Shenton Thomas, opened the great £20,000,000 Singapore graving dock and naval base Feb. 14.

The weather was dull and sultry as Sir Shenton Thomas, on board the yacht Sea Belle II, sailed through the ribbon drawn across the 130-feet entrance to the newly-completed dock. Half an hour later the Governor, at the invitation of Col. J. J. Llewellin, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, named the second largest graving dock in the world, the King George VI Dock, and unveiled the tablet situated at its bank.

Earlier, Sir Shenton Thomas and Col. Llewellin, accompanied by Vice-Acdmiral L. G. E. Crabbe, lately Acting Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, made a 2 hour trip round the Island in the Sea Belle II to the Straits of Johore from the Singapore Roads, passing the new base on their way.

Other important features of the Island's $30,000,000 defences were also passed by the Sea Belle II. These included 15 and 18 inch guns with a range of 20 miles set in huge concrete emplacements.

Just before reaching the base, the party in the Government yacht was joined by the Sultan of Johore, H. H. Sir Ibrahim, and the Sea Belle II was then impressively escorted by two patrol launches and two Fleet air-arm squadrons. It was greeted on arrival by a salute of seventeen guns.

In opening the dock, which he described as "a great enterprise for peace," Sir Thomas Shenton paid a tribute not only to the Colony, which had presented the land, but to the whole of Malaya, which had shared the burden of Imperial defence.

"The base is not a challenge to war," Sir Shenton Thomas declared, "but an insurance against war. A symbol of the case of the Mother Country for her people in the British Empire, it is one of the most potent influences on civilization, but it must be strong."

Col. Llewellin welcomed the representatives of the United States Navy in the three American cruisers, *Trenton*, *Milwaukee* and *Memphis*, "whose visit so fortunately coincides with the ceremony." He alluded to the "whole American nation which is so closely akin to our own in its aspirations and ideals."

Earlier, five British fighting planes roared overhead and dipped in salute while British guns barked and the United States flotilla steamed through the straits in oblique file. British ships escorted the American vessels through Johore Straits to the naval base.

Admiral J. C. Townsend, commander of the American Squadron, said that "we are here simply as guests and onlookers. The fact that the warships are here indicates Anglo-American amity it is a fine friendly gesture but I do not think it should be given too much international significance. We are certainly glad to be here."

Japanese Press Comment

"Despite British excuses, there is every evidence that the visit of three American cruisers to Singapore in connection with the opening of the British naval base is nothing more than a demonstration against Japan under Anglo-American friendship," Japanese press dispatches from Singapore received in Tokyo stated.

Japan Replies to American Protest Concerning Treatment Accorded Nationals

Payment for damages caused to American interests in China and punishment under military law of the parties responsible for the infringement of such interests were promised in a note delivered Feb. 12 by Foreign Minister Koki Hirota to Ambassador Joseph C. Crew.

The note was in reply to Mr. Grew's demarche of January 17 dealing with the alleged violation of American interests by Japanese forces during the recent military operations in Nanking, Hangchow and other points in China.

While admitting that cases of this nature had occurred in Nanking, the note emphasized that a thorough investigation had failed to substantiate charges brought by Americans elsewhere in Central China.

The cases of infringement upon American interests in Nanking were ascribed by the note to "inadequate control" in the city, "due to an unavoidable insufficiency of the force detailed to the duty of protecting the rights and interests of third Powers, as well as to general police purposes."

The "insufficiency, the note explained, was caused by "the frequent movement of troops in the front lines, the shifting of units, and the work of clearing the city of the remnants of the defeated Chinese forces and of lawless Chinese elements."

The question of compensation, the note pointed out, will be settled as far as possible on the spot, and for this reason "intimate contact" had been maintained between the Japanese and American authorities in Central China.

With a view to preventing a recurrence of similar events, involving third Powers the Government, according to the note, has decided to:

1.—Dispatch to the spot a high officer from Tokyo to ensure the full execution of orders on the protection of foreign property;

2.—Station special officers at important points in China to take charge of matters relating to the rights and interests of third Powers; and

3.—Reinforce military police in China.

Japan Seeks American Loans

Because of her hopes that private Japanese corporations eventually may be able to obtain credits from New York financiers, Japan today appears sincerely desirous of placating the United States after her recent rejection of American demands for publication of Japan's naval building program, according to a *United Press* report from Tokyo.

Japanese corporations are known to be in desperate need of foreign credits for the development of newly occupied areas in China and are looking mainly to the United States for necessary loans

Government circles in Tokyo indicated Feb. 13 that Japan might be willing to guarantee the integrity of the Philippines, Guam and the Pan-American Airlines trans-Pacific air route in any mutually satisfactory financial arrangement the United States may suggest.

Refugee Problem in Shanghai Becomes Acute

Many months after the spectre of war caused thousands of refugees to flee into the foreign areas of Shanghai, the refugee problem is still of grave proportions, if not actually becoming more acute. Many of the people who had sufficient money to provide for their needs for a few months are now forced to seek aid, which presents the Shanghai relief organizations with another problems.

With Father Jacquinot presiding, the Refugee Committee of the Shanghai International Red Cross held its weekly meeting on Wednesday evening (Feb. 9). The whole question of the Committee's commitments and liabilities was thoroughly overhauled. As previously stated, it is not the Committee's policy to establish or maintain any refugee camps which have already been established and supported by Benevolent Societies who have exhausted their supplies and, but for the assistance of the Committee, would be forced to disperse the camps under their care.

The Committee emphasized the fact that the whole refugee problem of Shanghai must be treated as a single unit. The danger to the safety of the internal peace of both the Settlement and Concession would be as great if half the camp refugee population of Shanghai had to be turned loose on the streets as if the whole lot were suddenly disbanded. It is a question whether the public realize the potential danger through riot and civil commotion from which they have been saved by the gathering of these large refugee population into organized camps.

During January the Committee was responsible for supplying food, and a large amount of clothing, to 126,000 refugees in 150 camps in the Settlement and Concession. As one of the Societies, responsible for some forty of these camps, now find itself with some funds in hand, the Committee's liability for February will be reduced by some $30,000. When the treasury of the Society concerned is depleted the Committee will again take over the burden.

Another problem which is becoming increasingly acute is that of the large number of refugees who have found shelter in homes in Shanghai but who have now exhausted their means of support and are facing destitution. The advantage of keeping such people out of the refugee camps is apparent and ways and means for their relief are accordingly being devised by the Committee.

As nearly as can be ascertained the following is a census return of the refugee population of Shanghai at the end of January 1938:—

In Settlement and Concession:

153 camps population	128,400
Street and alleyway population estimated ...	30,000
Chiaotung University Camp:	12,000
Zikawei Camp	10,000
Jacquinot Zone, Nantao: estimated according to rations issued	70,000
Total	250,400

C.I.F.R.C. Sponsors Projects in Szechuan

Published on February 1 was another News Bulletin of the China International Famine Relief Commission, which outlines the work being done by that organization for the relief of war refugees. Outstanding among the projects undertaken by the C.I.F.R.C. is the famine prevention work in Szechuan, China's home province now that most of the coastal area has been occupied or threatened. Under the direction of qualified engineers the work is proceeding, but the funds available are insufficient for the great amount of work that should be done.

Land Reclamation by Refugees in Kansu

500,000 war refugees will be despatched to Kansu province this spring for land reclamation work, it is officially announced. In a telegram to General Chu Shao-liang, Chairman of the Kansu Provincial Government, General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, instructs that the necessary preparations be made for the accommodation of this large number of refugees.

China Organizes New Industrial Center in Szechuan

BY HIN WONG

SZECHUEN, 218,533 square miles of territory, larger than most of the European countries, with a population of more than 70,000,000, including the people of Sikang, a territory economically a part of this province, is assuming the responsibility as the "life-line" of the Nation and doing everything possible towards that direction.

For a time Szechuen has been working politically and militarily by itself, while nominally a part of the Chinese Republic, but since the visit of the generalissimo to this vast province several years ago, things have come to a normal order and internecine wars and the red invasion have become only matters of history.

Szechuen suffered a severe famine late 1936 and early 1937 but since then an economic program has been at work to rehabilitate the country. To the credit of Szechuen and with the assistance of the central government, bonds issued in the past few years to carry out the present reconstruction work have been paid off when they become due and only several weeks ago some $6,000,000 was turned over to local banks by the Government to meet the service, in spite of the difficulty which arose since the summer.

M. Ivan Luganeto-Orelsky, Soviet Ambassador to China, who was in Chungking late in January to present his credentials to Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, has told friends that he has been greatly impressed with what he had seen in and around Chungking on the several reconstruction measures now in progress and that he is entertaining the belief that everything will end well.

Szechuen Province will have a new civil governor in General Chang Chun, appointed January 22, a member and concurrently chairman of the provincial council at Chengtu, succeeding General Liu Hsiang, who died in Hankow on the 20th after several weeks of illness. General Chang Chun before the new arrangement was vice-president of the central government Executive Yuan, by the recommendation of which he has been gazetted by the National Government for the new post.

General Chang, like General Liu, his predecessor, is a native of Szechuen. Except for a term as chief of police of Chengtu, the provincial capital of Szechuen, he has seen service mostly outside of his home districts, supporting the generalissimo in the several campaigns which finally led to the unification of the Nation. General Chang, however, is known to the outside world more as a statesman than a soldier, having served also as mayor of Greater Shanghai, civil governor of Hupeh, and foreign minister. General Chang is still secretary-general of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang, a supreme body supervising the policy of the central government of the Nation. The late General Liu, on the other hand, while having been more than a quarter of a century an official in Szechuen, had never been active outside his native province, except for a couple of months lately on the field as commander of the Szechuen units in the present Sino-Japanese war, a post he did not hold long on account of sickness to which he succumbed away while from home.

Szechuen authorities, with the advice and assistance of the China Farm Credit Bureau of the National Government, have joint offices in Wanhsien and other cities of the province to assist the farmers with small loans. The National Government is pushing its program in unaffected zones to increase production and to extend existing and develop new industrial enterprises.

Following the national program, Szechuen is trying to raise more food-stuffs through the reclamation of formerly waste lands, the improvement of seeds for all cereals possible in this province, the better selection of fertilizers, and the prevention of plant and animal diseases. Special efforts are also being made to increase the annual production and improve the quality of cotton, hemp, and silk, in addition to more care and greater interest in cattle raising and animal husbandry.

During the past 12 months the National Government has provided for Szechuen $1,600,000 to undertake famine relief, and a large part of this sum has been spent in distributing seeds and offering other aid for new crops. It is the policy of the local and central governments to encourage the farmers to widen their fields and also to grow by-products during the off-season between crops as a means to have more food-stuff. More than 20 agents of the provincial government from Chengtu have been going, touring the various districts to hasten and assist the work of the farmers who, at the same time, are being advised to be thrifty, as their surplus is needed elsewhere in wartime.

In connection with the conservancy work, irrigation projects have been started in Santai and other districts of Szechuen, and on the foregoing mentioned area, some 50,000 *mow* of lands are to be benefitted.

Going hand in hand with the conservation of food and the organization of the rural population for co-operative measures, the Szechuen Government is looking for more farm lands available but not now used, and Ninghsien alone recently reported that it has still 1,000,000 *mow* ready to take care of 20,000 new households which may care to settle there. The Lui, Ma, Ping, and Orh districts are offering 400,000 *mow* for 10,000 families, and Tung Nan and others, 250,000 more *mow* suitable for 25,000 new farm homes.

Szechuen is considering a three-year plan for agricultural and a five-year plan, for industrial developments. Some of the items under advice have to receive co-operation from the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow, south-western neighbors of Szechuen.

One of the many industrial enterprises now under preparation worthy of notice is the organization of a paper mill aiming to turn out newsprint and the materials now being used for paper making in Tungliang have every chemical requirement to relieve the present plight of the publishers, it is stated. The dozen daily morning and evening newspapers in Chungking these days have to appear in one-third or one-half of their original size, because of shortage of newsprint, and the 63 local printing shops are suffering similarly.

As a measure to revive the silk industry of this west China province, to replace the trade of Kiangsu and Chekiang now being reduced on account of the war, the Silk Corporation of Szechuen headed by an influential government official has in the last few months built eight hot-houses under modern conditions at an expense of more than $70,000 to turn out better worms from improved eggs, some 280,000 sheets of which were but recently distributed to the farmers to plan for the coming season. Modern storages are also being constructed to house silk coccoons. The Silk Corporation alone expects to operate six filatures of large size in Chungking, Wangchiatu, Luho, Tehlo, and other towns. With Shanghai being cut off as a port for transhipment, the merchants are now exporting silk through the Indo-Chine city of Haiphong via Kweiyang and Kunming, first by truck and then by the railway from Yunnanfu, at a high freight rate, and from Chungking to Kunming alone, a charge of $50 is made for one case, besides insurance fees.

More than 50 factories formerly of Shanghai and ports down the Yangtze are arranging to renew their activities in Chungking and cities farther up the River and among these are several cotton mills. They intend to utilize the local products which are to be improved through the adoptation of Texas cotton seeds, which have proven quite satisfactory from experience in Shensi and other parts of China.

In a few lines of industries, either the local or the central government is directly interesting itself in the enterprise. The local government in Chungking is participating in the business of gas masks and the provincial authorities have taken over control of the fuel materials used in the salt-producing districts, as salt is one of the principal exports of Szechuen. The West China Development Company factory at Hua Hsing has just been given over to the central military command for management.

In the absence of further import from Shanghai of manufactured articles, the provincial authorities are encouraging the revival of the handicraft, including that of yarn spinning and the continuation of the fine art of embroidery, something famous throughout China.

Government agents are touring the interior towns of Szechuen to advise measures for granary and other means of food conservation and latest reports from 97 of the 150 or more districts show that up to most recently, more than 199,000 shih of rice are still available before the coming season, the crops of which so far is very helpful, some reporting a possible increase of 20 to 40 percent. The central government is contributing $600,000 and the provincial government, $400,000, to erect new granaries. From 88 other districts, there are now available for surplus at least 53,496,030 piculs of rice; 9,500,000, kaoliang, and 22,004,275, piculs of beans.

Efforts will continue to be made in the improvement of the sugar industry at Neikiang and other points and lately a new sugar experiment station was opened at Chiuchiho, in Tzechung. To relieve the sugar mill owners during the present slow season in trade, the government authorities are asking the banks to accept more of this commodity as security for loans.

The Institute of Science with headquarters in Pehpei, where a number of national cultural organizations such as the Sun Yat-sen Foundation will be housed in the near future, has been undertaking a mining and geological survey for the Government of Szechuen, which is to further develop its gold mining industry. At present only 30,000 ounces are mined annually from districts in both Szechuen and Sikang by unorganized efforts and old methods, although present worth is $130.00 an ounce. The Szechuen Government, as a solution to unemployment, would encourage the willing to proceed to Chinshakiang, the River of the Golden Sand, to wash for gold. Even under ancient method, according to the experienced, one may get from one and one-half to two ounces easily in a year, not mentioning of the luck which comes to one much oftener than lottery tickets. As a relief and military measure, the Government recently agreed to participate in the development of the Shih Yen Coal Mines at Lungchang. A committee is now at work in Szechuen to go into the mineral oil enterprise through further attention to local, natural resources, a subject worthwhile studying particularly at this time.

Forest products in Szechuen, including tung, or wood oil, medicinal herbs, hides, skins, and the like, enjoying an export trade of more than $20,000,000 annually from Chungking alone under favorable circumstances, will be further pushed from Sze-

chuen so as to continue China's trade abroad even in wartime. Since the war, Szechuen Government has established a Trade Bureau to especially take care of this matter in view of changed conditions in shipping and communications. Tung oil is now being shipped to America through Hongkong via the Canton-Hankow Railway at Wuchang with which Chungking has steamship connections.

The Military Commission of the National Government is encouraging the rapid construction of public highways in Szechuen and other provinces through the grant of mileage increase bonus to district highway managements, and since the war, all motor-trucks and other public cars have been organized into groups so that units may be called into service at any moment, in addition to a thorough inspection to insure the strength and power of the selected which may be summoned to the front, if necessary. Now all bridges along the Szechuen highways are being re-inforced to bear five instead of the originally two-ton truck. According to latest figure, 467 trucks may be put on the highways for organized service within short notice.

To bring about economy and efficiency in Panhsien, the copper mines there and the foundry will be connected by light railways. All companies operating bus service along Szechuen's highways, some 5,000 kilometers of which have already been open to traffic, are now working as a syndicate issuing through tickets and bills of lading, and even the junks along the rivers within the province have been put under squadron and fleet commanders so as to be prepared for group and sectional service at call.

Reconstruction through self-strength in China may be very well selected as a phrase, but Chungking in Szechuen, at least, knows what's what; and this city may boast that it could summon into service at any time 269 motor-car drivers, 2,831 ricshamen 3,893 boatmen, 602 junk sailors, 4,000 chair and 3,238 common carriage coolies.

Finance along all sectors behind China's "Life-Line" is progressing steadily. To facilitate Chinese New Year settlements, the banks in Chengtu and Chungking negotiate and honor the cash notes of one another without question through mutual agreement usually preceding any important dates which may cause in cnovenience to some members of the banking association.

Many smaller cities of Szechuen will be covered by branch offices of the larger institutions of Chungking, to which have been added since the first of January the Bank of Communications, the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, and the Chekiang Industrial Bank, well-known establishments of Shanghai. China Finance Corporation of Shanghai is particularly interested in the development of Szechuen resources and now having representatives here to look into a number of projects.

Not only the resources but also the man-power of Szechuen are being put at the service of the Nation. Before the end of 1937, some 40,000 able-body men were trained and turned over to the central army authority which is calling for 20,000 more wtihin the next few weeks. In the last winter and the coming spring recess, many middle school as well as college students throughout Szechuen have been and will be given intensive military training. Szechuen has up to date 13,318 senior and 57,045 junior boys and girls in its middle schools. Even the women primary school teachers are required to take a course in first aid nursing, besides knowledge in air-raid defense so as to direct the children in time of emergency. Szechuen is spending more than $12,000,000 annually in the export of its schools.

In another word, Szechuen is being well-organized for national service through its various trade guilds and labor unions and especially its *Paochia* system, or neighbor organizations for mutual protection and security, not to mention the registration of able-bodied men, who now number more than 8,000,000 physically fit to undertake local or national defense whenever called upon by the Nation. Even the *Lolos*, *Miaos*, *Chiangs* and other aborigines of Szechuen, Sikang, and other outlying territories are being organized for the service of the Nation and only the other day more than 20 chiefs of the tribes in the Sung and Pan Districts clamored for immediate dispatch to the front with the followings who, though efficient in guerrilla warfare with ancient weapons, may perhaps require more training in modern arms before being of practical help to the central army to the strength of which every person within the Republic, be he a *Lolo* or a *Han*, is now anxious to contribute his share.

While all in Szechuen and elsewhere in China are being inspired by the wisdom and leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek and grateful for the local service rendered by General Liu Hsiang, by whose death people in west China have lost an able provincial presiding officer, they are now looking for the coming as their civic leader, General Chang Chun, the chairman-designate of Szechuen, whose previous experience in government and long-known ability to co-operate with the generalissimo in political as well as military affairs will assure all that this province will continue to sholder its responsibility as the "life-line" of the Nation and guard Chungking as the wartime capital of China.

Chungking, January 30, 1938.

America's Largest State Helps China's Biggest Province, Texas and Szechuen

Texas the largest state in the American Union, is helping Szechuen, the biggest province of China, in a most practical way. In the next few weeks this vast region in west China is expecting 250,000 tons of American cotton seeds of the Texas quality, or stock, coming by way of the Shensi-Szechuen Public Highway, long which other evidence of Sino-American friendship is also shown in the number of American make cars being used for the bus and truck traffic for passengers and freight.

More than 4,000 cars are now on the streets and highways of Szechuen, in spite of high cost of gasoline, an article to be replaced in a number of vehicles by charcoal and "artificial gasoline," a kind of alcohol product, manufactured by Hsin Min Co., of Chungking.

Sale of gasoline and other mineral oils in Szechuen and other parts of China is now being controlled by the military authorities acting through the Central China Trust Company. One has these days to "borrow" fuel oils at a deposit of $130.00 a ton in ports along the Yangtze River and to be able to have it even at that high figure is still fortunate enough. Lately Chungking, the wartime capital of China, has an addition of more than a hundred motor-cars, mostly having come from Nanking, as their license numbers indicate. Since the first of January, however, all taxicab traffic has been prohibited and this is forcing more than a hundred cars to lie idle, in order to save gasoline for more important service.

Up to the end of 1937, Chungking had for hire service, 83 cars; private use, 180; bus traffic, 11; besides trucks owned by the army and other public organizations. In 1936, there were only 107 private cars.

Under the name of Texas is an oil agency in Chungking and other large cities of Szechuen but it is not expected to supply the local needs, which reach 250,000 tons at present.

Szechuen is suffering from the present war like many other parts of China where communications are being interrupted, and the newly reorganized Ministry of Communications is now organizing a commission to study ways and means to revive the inland water traffic which would again connect the upper Yangtze with the ports in Hunan, Hupeh, and other nearby provinces.

Thousands of persons are now waiting in Hankow and Ichang in order to come to Chungking and other cities in Szechuen; but lack of accommodations on board the limited number of small steamers able to proceed up the Yangtze this time of year is preventing many from making the journey as early as desired. Since the inauguration of modern means of travel, including steamship and public highway service, the junk traffic has been relegated to the background, except for cheap cargo. To encourage the return of junk traffic, even military authorities have decided to excuse the able-bodied men from training for war when they are really needed as sailors on this form of craft.

In the last few days, two reconnaisassance groups have left Chungking and Chengtu to review the projected Szechuen-Yunnan Railway. Three railways are being planned in Szechuen to connect the provinces of Shensi, Yunnan, and Kweichow. A section of the Szechuen-Kweichow line has been under construction for more than a year and it is hoped that other lines will begin building soon, in view of the need for better and more rapid means of transportation, especially in this time of national emergency.

Chungking, January 20, 1938.

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River of Golden Sand in Szechuen Open to All

The rapid arrival of refugees in Szechuen from the war zones of China are giving added problems to the Provincial Government at Chengtu. To solve these, it is hoped that ways and means could be early found to enable the economically dependant but physically able to move farther into the interior districts to help reclaim some of the now uncultivated lands. Nature has been so kind to Szechuen that most of the land is fertile without any human contribution and many portions of the region, should they be improved by irrigation or through other scientific processes, would be productive like the rest of the soil. River banks of the Chinshakiang, River of Golden Sand, a tributary of the upper Yangtze River in Szechuen, have gold to be washed out and any person may work it. At the same time, the Provincial Government is encouraging the rapid development of the cotton industry so as to afford opportunity to many to revive the cotton yarn handicraft.

What is badly needed these days are organizations or individuals who would assist the needy with small capital so as to help them stand on their own feet. In the gold washing districts, for instance, the population is very thin and sometimes, for miles, not a household may be located; and for the homeless to travel to these places is entirely out of question unless there are camps along the route to facilate travellers seeking to recuperate their fortunes. The Provincial Government is looking for outside capital to improve the local cotton industry, as Szechuen is favorable to this commodity and its non-advancement has been due to poor quality which, it is thought, could be improved through scientific study and experiment.

Szechuen is not unwilling to assist those coming into its area these days. Only recently the Provincial Government has granted the University of Nanking $20,000, and Kwang Hua University, $50,000, to enable them to locate temporarily at Chengtu. Kwang Hua University at Shanghai was some time ago destroyed by the enemy.

The early part of January in Chungking saw the opening here of the local branch of the Bank of Communications, one of the Chinese government fiscal institutions; and also those of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank and the Chekiang Industrial Bank. The Bank of Communications has joined the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, and the China Farmers Bank, to strengthen the local discount committee of the Chinese national government banks which have been advancing funds to Szechuen industrialists for local developments on security of generally accepted government and other trade documents.

A late announcement of Dr. H. H. Kung, President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, from Hankow, that all public debts due would be paid as usual, has given renewed confidence in the National Government; and on January 10, the first day the Bank of Communications actually started business in Chungking, the deposits from private individuals alone totalled more than $2,000,000.

According to the notice of the Chungking General Chamber of Commerce, the four days between January 31 and February 3 will be observed as spring holidays, unofficially the Chinese New Year, and the half-month settlements will take place on January 30, instead of the end of the month as is the local practice.

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Chungking Tries to "Decentralize"

The local authorities of Chungking, probably those of others in China also, have been advised by the principal military command to effect as early and as efficiently as possible the decentralization of the urban population, especially to safe-guard women and children, in areas somewhat away from the town.

Since the Sino-Japanese war began last August, many have come to Chungking and other cities of Szechuen, including schools and business firms which decided to settle down in a quiet place; and since late last November the National Government of the Republic has been functioning here.

Ordinarily Chungking has been but a port of 470,000 in population, but its buildings these days are rapidly being occupied by civil and military organizations attached to the National Government. To relieve congestion, it has been planned to locate some of the courts, cultural, experimental and other less visited institutions somewhere outside the temporary capital, at such places as Pehpei, South Hot Spring, and others. Some have also suggested that certain manufacturers who have been prospecting for factory sites around Chungking had better combine with the local Min Sheng Industrial Company, a fast growing concern still needing capital for its expansion program in cotton and shipping developments.

Chungking will be more congested, it is feared, after March, the Yangtze will rise to high water level and remain full until November. For the present, only a limited number of small craft can sail up to this port and incoming airplanes are always taxes to full capacity.

Long before military authorities advised that Chungking be made less crowded, many people began to look for less crowded living quarters, and recently Pishan, a district near Pahsien, where Chungking is located, was look edupon as an outlet. In fact, some of the wiser heads have already moved their homes there.

The importance of Chungking is being further shown by the decision of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation to have a airport here for its Sian, Hankow, Chengtu, Kunming and other airlines. Since the middle of January, the China National Aviation Corporation has made its headoffice in Chungking and it has a new managing-director in Mr. Huang Pao-yin, replacing Colonel Lin Wei-sheng, who has been asked to occupy a leading position in the Chinese Government Aviation Commission.

Chungking, January 20, 1938.

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85 Manchurian Communists Get Death Sentences

Death sentences were passed on 85 persons convicted of Communistic agitation in Hsingking, Feb. 12. Sixty-four others were sentenced to prison, according to a *Domei* report from the Manchukuoan capital.

The sentences brought to an end a four-year investigation of a widespread Communistic plot, which was uncovered in 1934 with the round-up of a band of agitators by Manchukuo police. Last year another batch of plotters was seized. Details of the crimes of which they were convicted were not revealed.

Stays of sentence were granted 31 of the accused while 26 were acquitted, and 156 more released after an official warning to cease their subversive activities. Exhaustive investigations of the activities of the accused persons disclosed "communistic intrigue" which they were alleged to have attempted to carry out under instructions from the Comintern.

Foreigners Injured as Chinese Bomb Pengpu

Two Italian Jesuit nuns were wounded in Pengpu Feb. 12 by fragments of bombs dropped by Chinese military aircraft in the course of two raids. The nuns, both of whom sustained wrist injuries were: Sister Etienne Lisotti, 37 and Sister Josephine Della Casa, 35.

Heavy damage was also inflicted by the raiders on the property of the Apostolic Vicariate of Pengpu, the French Ursuline Convent, and a British-owned flour mill.

Immediately following the second raid, the Right Rev. Msgr. C. Cassini, in charge of the Vicariate, announced that he would ask Signor Giuliano Cora, Italian Ambassador, to file a strong protest with the Nationalist Government.

Father Donovan's Body Found

The body of the Rev. Gerard A. Donovan, kidnapped Catholic missionary, has been found in Huaijen Hsien near Antung, the State Department announced in Washington Feb. 11 after receipt of reports from Mr. John Davies, Jr., American cousul at Mukden. The cause of the priest's death was not revealed.

American Woman Missionary Reported Killed

An unidentified American woman missionary and eight others believed to have been Chinese were killed in a Japanese bombing of Lanfeng, on the Lunghai Railway in eastern Honan, on Feb. 10, Chinese reports stated in Hankow Feb. 13.

Sixteen others, also believed to have been Chinese, were wounded when six Japanese planes dropped approximately 100 bombs on the town during the devastating raid, the reports said. The reports originated from Kaifeng.

64 Foreigners Remain in Wuhu

Sixty-four foreigners, most of them connected with the General Hospital, still remain in Wuhu, a spokesman for the Japanese Embassy announced Feb. 11. More than a half of this number—35 persons—are Spaniards, he added. Americans come next, with a contingent of 17 men and women.

Other foreigners include: Three Germans, three Frenchmen, one Briton, one Italian, two Hungarians, one Portuguese, and one Austrian.

Of Wuhu's normal population of 150,000 persons, 25,000 are now in the city, with between 100 and 200 persons daily returning to their homes from their temporary refuges in the country.

The Japanese Army maintains ten refugee camps, each of which gives food and lodging to about 100 persons. The city already boasts of ten bath-houses, 20 barber shops and 10 "noodle" restaurants, all of which are heavily patronized by Japanese soldiers. After a brief suspension, electric lighting service has been resumed. A Chinese Peace Maintenance Commission was organized on Feb. 5.

Foreign Ships Resuming Service to Hangchow

Shanghai Chinese who are anxious to visit their native districts in the interior in Chekiang are happy to learn that soon navigation between Shanghai and Hangchow will be made possible through the efforts of a British steamship company. According to Chinese reports the s.s. *Lo Kwang* has already gone to Hangchow on a trial run.

Although the company has not yet received a report on the safe arrival in Hangchow of the boat, Chinese reports say that if nothing untoward happens navigation between Shanghai and Hangchow will be commencing February 20.

Meanwhile two steamers are reported to have gone to Ningpo, which port was closed to shipping recently because of Japanese air attacks and periodical shelling from naval guns.

Foreign-managed steamers on runs between Shanghai and other Chekiang districts including Chitung and Haiman are said to be doing a good business, carrying Shanghai goods to the interior. British, Italian and Portuguese steamers are on the run.

N.Y.K. Charters More Ships for Shanghai Run

With all roads from Japan leading to Shanghai, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been compelled to charter additional vessels to cope with the rush of passengers and cargo to the Whangpoo port, the *Shanghai Mainichi* said Feb. 12.

Of the three newly chartered ships, the *Mikagesan Maru*, the *Saibo Maru* and the No. 18 *Mikage Maru*, the first will arrive here Feb. 14 and the second on Feb. 17. In addition to these vessels, the s.s. *Chikugo Maru*, *Akita Maru*, and *Yamagata Maru* are already playing between Japanese ports and here. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's first European-run liner to call here will be the s.s. *Katori Maru*, due in the port on March 29.

The incoming vessels, the *Shanghai Nippo* reported, bring on an average 500 passengers and a vast quantity of fish, vegetables and other daily necessities for the local Japanese community.

Ships returning to Japan, however, carry but few passengers, and practically no freight, the daily added. Only between 10 and 20 per cent of the available passenger and cargo space is booked on ships returning to Japan.

Japanese Troops Hold Precarious Positions in North China

"The only portions of North China where the Japanese can be said to exercise any control at all are East Hopei, Chahar and Suiyuan," writes W. Lewisohn, correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*, from Peiping Jan. 31. "In the two former they have been establishing their hold for nearly two years already. These two areas are garrisoned chiefly by Manchukuo troops and, as the border on Manchukuo, are in any case easily accessible to Japanese reinforcements at any moment. Suiyuan is held by boides of Mongol irregulars who are of doubtful loyalty and only likely to fall in with Japanese wishes, as long as it suits their own purpose. In the rest of North China the Japanese armies only hold the railways and larger towns; beyond that chaos and anarchy reign complete.

"The whole of central and south Hopei is swarming with armed and desperate bands of men, partly disbanded soldiery and partly peasantry driven to desperation by the destruction of their homes and means of living. Into this large area the Japanese can only penetrate in strong bodies, and then are liable to be ambushed unless escorted by scouting planes. Some days or so ago several of these bands crossed the Yungtingho northwards and raided various places along the Peiping-Tientsin Railway. They had to be dispersed by bombing from the air. And afterwards, when the noise of air bombing was heard for two days in Peiping to the south it was explained that Japanese planes were breaking up the ice in the river with bombs, to prevent these bands from crossing.

"On the Peiping-Hankow Railway which runs almost for its whole length along the mass of mountains leading over to Shansi, communications are quite uncertain. Irregulars are constantly raiding it from these bills, and the country between the railway and the foothills is ravaged by their raids and the counter-raids of the Japanese. Three weeks ago irregulars penetrated to the small town of Wangtu on the line south of Paotingfu and having wiped out the small Japanese garrison held up the line for twelve hours, until driven out by Japanese reinforcements. None of these raids are ever announced in the official communiques.

"In Shansi the hold of the Japanese force is still more insecure. They hold the line from Shihchiachuang to Taiyuanfu, but with considerable difficulty. It is their main line of communication. In the first place it is a narrow-guage line, and the Chinese having carried off with them or destroyed the greater part of the locomotives and rolling-stock, it is impossible to replace them for the time being.

"In the second place, the line runs through very wild gorges, and the Chinese sitting in the hills above roll down boulders on to the line and then open up with machine-guns on the standing train and the repair gangs. The Japanese hold Taiyuanfu, Yutzu and Taiku, and that is all. The country immediately adjoining these places swarms with irregulars, and the Japanese do not venture outside the city walls.

"At Pingyao, only 70 miles south of Taiyuanfu are the first lines of Chinese regular forces. Taiyuanfu is said to be in a terrible state. Of the former 150,000 inhabitants only 30,000 at the outside have returned, and these only because they are starving and in order to partake in the public distribution of porridge. For the rest, this great and formerly flourishing city is completely dead.

"In North Shansi the Japanese exercise no control at all. The vast mountainous district north of Taiyuanfu is held by the remains of the Eighth Route Army (the former Red armies) who have their headquarters at the famous monastery of Wutaishan. Through this difficult country runs the other Japanese line of communication the motor road to Tatung on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway. It is a very precarious route, and can only be done by convoys under heavy escort and accompanied by planes; and even then they have to fight their way through.

"The truth is that the Japanese, believing that with the fall of Taiyuanfu all was over bar the shouting, withdrew a large portion of their forces from Shansi, partly back to Manchukuo and partly to take part in the Shantung campaign. At the present time it is doubtful whether they have more than 150,000 men north of the Yellow River. As, of course, the Japanese General Staff is not likely to have made any mistake or miscalculation, there must have been some deep military reason for this withdrawal of troops, because in recent weeks they have started bringing them back again.

"Japanese spokesmen have been talking about a campaign "to mop up the Communists" in North Shansi. So far little progress seems to have been made in this direction. Nor is that strange in view of the very difficult nature of the country there. The monastery of Wutaishan itself lies in a valley 6,000 feet above the sea level, and, in order to reach it, passes rising to nine or even 10,000 feet have to be crossed, a sufficiently arduous task for an army at any time, but next to impossible in mid-winter.

"Numerous parties of economic, survey and mining experts from Japan have passed through Peiping on their way to Shansi, to examine into the prospects of the economic development of that province. But after a very short and apparently profitless stay at Taiyuanfu have quickly returned home again. Indeed, if the whole of Shansi, north and south, is to be properly subjugated and exploited, it is likely to require a second and very extensive campaign with even greater strength of force than was employed in the first invasion of the province. It seems hardly likely that such a campaign will be attempted before the spring."

Sino-Japanese Economic Council to Be Formed

A "Sino-Japanese Economic Council" will be established in Peiping soon in order to guide various Japanese and Chinese organizations engaged in industrial developments in North China, *Domei* reported from Peiping Feb. 12.

The proposed council, which is expected to be the highest advisory organ for joint Sino-Japanese economic co-operation in North China, will be headed by Dr. Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the Executive Council of the "Provisional Government" of China.

Tsingtao-Tsinan Rail Traffic Is Restored

Railway traffic between Tsingtao and Tsinan, Shantung provincial capital, a distance of 396 kilometers, was restored Feb. 11, on Japan's Empire Day, after strenuous efforts by engineers of the Kimura detachment, who completed the repairs to the damaged line on Feb. 10. The railway will be managed by the South Manchuria Railway Company, *Domei* states.

Meanwhile, traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow line also was restored between Tientsin and Tsinan following the completion of a temporary bridge spanning the Yellow River. Three trains will be operated regularly on both lines.

UNWISE MEN OF THE EAST

Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Tientsin Women Form Buddhist Society

In the presence of a large gathering of Japanese and Chinese women, the China-Japan Buddhist Women's Association was established in Tientsin Feb. 13. Countess Tomoko Ohtani, younger sister of Empress Nagako an dthe wife of the Chief Abbot of the Higashi Honganji Temple, who has just arrived in Tientsin from Shanghai, was nominated honorary President of the new organization.

Chinese Official Comment on Reorganization of Tientsin Branch of Currency Reserve Board

Interviewed Feb. 11 regarding the reported reorganization of the Tientsin Branch of the Currency Reserve Board, a high Chinese official, who arrived in Hongkong a few days before from Hankow, said:

"According to reports received, the so-called "Provisional Government" in Peiping is contemplating the dissolution of the Tientsin Branch of the Currency Reserve Board and its reorganization into a so-called "Peiping-Tientsin Silver Custody Committee." The "Provisional Government" is also said to have decided to seek a loan of 12 million dollars from the Committee on the security of the shares of the so-called "Central Reserve Bank."

"The Tientsin Branch of the Currency Reserve Board, it will be noted, was organized in accordance with law. Its members are members of the local gentry, whose integrity is above suspicion. They were selected and appointed by the Head Office of the Board. The Branch Board cannot therefore be dissolved or reorganized by any illegal order.

"The silver reserves in the custody of the Branch Board are taken care of by the Board on behalf of the people of North China. The duty of the Branch Board is only that of custodian of the reserves; it has no right to dispose of them. It has no right whatsoever to part with them as mortgage loan. Any person who dares to touch these reserves is the public enemy of the people, and his action will not be tolerated by the laws of the State."

Japan Frees 300,000 Prisoners on Empire Day; One-Half Political Offenders

Three hundred thousand Japanese, including 150,000 political offenders, who had been convicted at various times for offenses, were reinstated to full citizenship rights by an Imperial Amnesty issued Feb. 11 on the occasion of Empire Day, which marks the 2598th anniversary of the Accession of Emperor Jimmu, Japan's first Ruler, and the 50th anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution.

Death sentences were commuted to life sentences, while life sentences have been commuted to imprisonment or penal servitude for twenty years. Those already serving time have had their terms commuted to one half the original sentences.

The former Captain Ittaro Yamaguchi and six other leaders of the revolt in Tokyo on February 26, 1936, have had their life sentences commuted to 20 years' imprisonment, while the former Naval Sub-Lieutenant Kiyoshi Koga and three other naval officers, who were involved in the assassination of Premier Inukai and other crimes in the terrorist demonstration on May 15, 1932, have had the remainder of their sentences commuted by one quarter.

Punishment for Infractions of Discipline in China Believed Cancelled

An Army order announced the immediate cancellation of "any Army order of punishment issued in connection with offenses committed previous to February 11 in favor of those who have already been punished or who are still under punishment, or whose punishment has been exempted, postponed, suspended or otherwise not executed."

This order, it is believed includes soldier punished for infractions of discipline in China.

In celebration of the double event, the Japanese newspapers draw particular attention to Japan's meteoric rise to the position of a first-class Power. Among other things, they pointed out that Japan's greatness is evidenced by contrast of the Budget of 1868, which totaled Yen 30,500,000 with that of 1938, which totals Yen 7,860,000,000—made up of the ordinary Budget of Yen 2,860,000,000 and the "China Incident" Budget of Yen 5,000,000,000.

Editorials in the Japanese newspapers emphasize that the nation must make fresh efforts for the enhancement of national prestige and to bring about stabilization of the situation in East Asia.

The celebrations in Tokyo were conducted ashore, afloat and aloft. Over 200,000 citizens, mostly students and members of the Young Men's and Young Women's associations, paraded through the streets and converged at the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace. Forty civilian airplanes visited Tokyo to participate in the celebrations, while all the ships in Tokyo Bay and the Sumida River were in full dress.

At ten o'clock in the morning, all Japanese citizens in Tokyo stopped their work and, facing the Imperial Palace, paid a minute of silent tribute to the Emperor.

Tokyo Press Headlines Names of Those Released Under Amnesty

For the second successive day, the metropolitan press on Feb. 12 featured under banner headlines reports of the Empire Day amnesty. Included among the 1,000 persons benefitted by the amnesty were the leading figures of the "patriotic" trials of the past five years.

Affected by the amnesty, the fourth since the accession of Emperor Hirohito to the Throne in 1926—were 200 persons now in prison and 800 others who are either still on trial or whose sentences were suspended.

Especial attention was paid by the press to the reduction in the terms being served by the leaders of the "May Fifteenth" incident of 1932, in which Premier Kiyoshi Inukai was killed, and of the sanguinary military mutiny of Feb. 26, 1936. Sentences of life imprisonment were reduced under the amnesty to 20 years in jail, while 15-year prison terms were reduced to a five-year imprisonment.

Baby Bonds Go on Sale in Japan

Patriotic "baby bonds," worth Yen 50,000,000, were placed on public sale in post offices throughout Japan Feb. 15. Treasury officials, on the basis of last December's showing, predicted the bonds, which are of small denominations, would be "snapped up" on the first day, *Domei* reported.

Japan to Maintain Yen at Present Level

The Government's determination to maintain the Yen exchange rate at its present level of 1s. 2d. was reaffirmed Feb. 14 by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in the House of Peers. The present exchange policy, he declared, is being pursued by the Government because "devaluation, desired by certain quarters, would not contribute to the improvement of the balance of international payments, but would, on the contrary, invite various difficulties, including financial confusion."

Panay Contributions Closed in Tokyo

Contributions to the fund raised to aid the victims of the sinking of the U.S.S. Panay were ended Feb. 14 and the money handed to the American authorities. The sum of Yen 16,242.56 mostly donated by Japanese school children, was given to the American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph Clark Grew. Accompanying the money was a message from Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, Chairman of the Japan Red Cross Society and the American-Japan Society.

EXCUSE, PLEASE

Homan in the Mckeesport, Pa., Daily News.

Japan Enforces Rigid Censorship

"In consideration of the ever-deepening national emergency" the Japanese Home Ministry is subjecting all periodicals and other publications, including foreign imported magazines and newspapers, to a rigid censorship, according to a *Reuter* report from Tokyo Feb. 8.

In the Diet recently, a member criticized the fact that over 70 bans on various news have been imposed since the outbreak of hostilities in China last July. He complained that the Japanese public are kept very much in the dark concerning what is going on.

Meanwhile editors of Japan's numberless popular magazines are complaining that the recent round-up of nearly 500 alleged supporters of the Popular Front movement is causing them much trouble as many of their ablest contributors have been thrown into jail.

French Far Eastern Liner Held in Japan

The President Doumer, pride of the Messageries Maritimes' Far Eastern fleet, did not dock at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Feb. 15, as had previously been scheduled.

First intimations of this unwarranted delay in the vessel's timetable were received by local officials of the company late on Sunday evening when the master of the Doumer wired the startling news that the vessel had been detained by the port authorities at Rokuren, the town at the head of the straits of Shimonoseki—the well-known outlet of the Inland Sea.

The Japanese authorities took this action, the message stated, as an objection to members of the ship's passengers and crew taking photographs during their journey through the Inland Sea.

The "Second Stage" of the War of Resistance Against Japan

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長泳

THE Sino-Japanese "undeclared war," or to put it in accordance with the Chinese terminology, the "war of resistance against Japan," has been going on for more than half a year. A close study of the situation will reveal the fact that during a short period the war has passed from one stage to another, and from a preliminary to a real battle!

The first shot which the Japanese militarists fired at Lukouchiao or the famous Marco Polo Bridge in the neighbourhood of Peiping on the fatal night of July 7, 1937, started the most sanguinary warfare not only in the history of the two nations but possibly in the long history of mankind.

Roughly, from July 7 to December 12—the fall of Nanking into the hands of the invaders—is, as I can see it, the "first stage" of the war. Beginning from December 12, the war entered into its "second stage!" I divide this short period of the war into two stages for the reason that, as I observe, there is a marked change in the Chinese policy, and in the Chinese strategy, from July 7 and after December 12, as well as in the nature of the war!

The First Stage

To be brief, as the Chinese observers used to put it, on July 7, although China went to war with Japan, China took only the "passive" part, while Japan took the "active" part. That is: the Chinese fought with the Japanese only in the places where they invaded the Chinese territory. During the first stage of the war, the Chinese defenders met the invaders only by face-to-face movement with a view to blocking their advance. The "90-Day War" in Shanghai is purely a war between an active offensive from land, air and water, and heroic but only passive defensive. It was because China fought essentially a "defensive war."

During this early stage, China was still willing to come to peace with the invaders if the terms of peace were acceptable to her. In his speech which he delivered at the famous Lushan Conference shortly after the outbreak of the Lukouchiao Affair, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek laid down "four conditions" upon which the affair might be settled.

These are some of the general characteristics of the "first stage" of the war of resistance against Japan.

The Second Stage

But in the "second stage," China no longer put hereslf in the passive but active position. Such a change which is generally overlooked by most observers is bound to produce farreaching and significant effects in the whole situation.

Beginning from this stage, the Chinese will not only meet the invaders by a face-to-face movement where there is an attack, but will launch general offensives on the invaders whenever and wherever it is possible from the rear or "from all sides!" It is because China no longer fights a "defensive war" but an "offensive war" as well. It is the time when the "real battle" between China and Japan begins! It is the time whenguerrilla warfare is being brought into full action to play its significant and decisive part in the whole war.

As far as I can see, the war in the Shanghai-Woosung area, and in Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan and Shansi is only a preliminary war between China and Japan. The real battle will be fought not north of the Yellow River but south of the river!

It is well known to most observers that in the time of war in Shanghai, the Chinese defensive measures were mostly of hastily erected defense works which could of course be easily demolished by the Japanese aerial and artillery bombardment. In the north, it is also known that China did not have an airdrome even in the time when the Japanese bombarded Peiping-Tientsin areas. In other words, the Chinese first line of defence must be south but not north of the River. That is: after more than half year of fighting, the Japanese have not yet reached the Chinese first line of defence. So any claim of "victory" over the Chinese is generally ridiculed by more keen and far-sighted observers.

Beginning from this stage, China will never talk nor consider any of the "peace terms, but fights with jaws set in a manner of a beast at bay." It is the time when the most popular "havoc policy" (焦土外交) is being brought into full force. This policy, as I define it, is that: China would now care nothing but fights desperately, and is willing to let all the centres of industry and commerce, all the centres of culture and education be razed to the ground by aerial bombardment, by cross-fire of heavy artillery and by the warfare of the twentieth century.

The self-destruction of the huge electric plant in Hangchow and the burning of all cotton mills in Tsingtao, etc. before the strategic withdrawals simply tell that the Chinese "havoc policy" is in full execution. These are some of the general characteristics of the "second stage" of the war.

So while the invaders were holding their celebrations to commemorate their self-styled "victory" over China in occupying the Chinese *abandoned* capital, they are reminded that the fall of the Chinese capital did not slightly weaken the Chinese morale, nor paralyze—physically or morally—the Chinese power nor the spirit of resistance against Japan, but it only begins the second stage of far more intensified war against Japan. This is also admitted by the Japanese themselves when one Japanese high military officials said that "the Chinese resistance is by no means broken after the fall of Nanking."

Is The First Stage A Failure?

Is the first stage of the war of resistance against Japan a success or failure? This question which has so often been put before me is the most common question discussed today.

In a war between a country which is generally ranked as a first class naval power and a country which has not a single battleship of 10,000 tons and not a single submarine, and yet it has the longest coastal line among the nations in the world to defend, the loss of the maritime provinces to the invaders during the first stage of the war is a foregone conclusion. It is not a victory for the invaders if they occupy these provinces; nor it is a disastrous military defeat to the defenders if they lose them. The fall of Shanghai and Nanking (and even, taking for granted, the loss of the whole of Shantung Province) will not constitute a disastrous military defeat to the Chinese. China is not in any way beaten; but the real battle has begun to be fought!

It may be asked is there any other tangible success which the Chinese might have achieved during the first stage? I must answer this question in the strong affirmative. That is: the accomplishment of the Chinese national unification which is so essential to a successful war of this kind.

So when I speak of the failure of the first stage, I mean only the failure of the resistance as put up by generals such as Sung Chih-yuan, Liu Yu-min, Li Fu-ing and Han Fu-chu. Indeed, the situation would have been entirely different today, and Jehol might have already been recovered by the Chinese had these generals obeyed the order from the highest command and ordered resistance immediately!

Turning of the Tide—Marshall Joffre of China

In other words, during the first stage of the war, we find there were some Chinese generals who disobeyed the order, who abandoned positions, and who missed many of the chances when China could have beaten the invaders.

But the second stage opens with the elimination of all these generals. A couple of days ago I read long lists of military officers, ranging from division commanders to brigade commanders, who were either ordered to be deprived of their posts, or punished by giving one or two demerits, or ordered to be executed. But the most gratifying of all is the execution of Li Fu-ing and Han Fu-chu.

I am of the opinion that what Generalissimo Chiang is doing today is exactly what Marshall Joffre did for France during the later part of the World War when after years of fighting, the French army suffered defeat after defeat at the hands of the Germans. But as soon as he took up the command, he, first of all, unified the command, and affected the total reorganization of the army, and made changes in the personnel of the command of the forces. Through all his efforts emerged the final victory for France! Similarly, I believe, the Generalissimo is doing the same thing. Through all these efforts, the tide will eventually turn in favor of the China!

As far as I can observe, there is marked improvement in many other war activities among the Chinese. I find the Chinese people are far better organized than in the first stage of the war. Today everywhere I go in the interior, I can see mass organization and training; and I can read many of the impressive slogans, such as "co-operation between the soldiers and the people," "organization of the masses," etc. All these tell us better than many pages of description of the true Chinese spirit and of what is going on behind the battlefields in China today!

Even in the most remote provinces, such as Sikong, Yunnan and Kweichow, as I am informed, the people are equally active in going on with the many war activities. "No army could fight a successful battle without the support of the local people." This is what the officers of the 8th Route Army used to say. Indeed, the success of the "third stage" of the war depends upon the success

in mass organization and training for the war during the second stage.

Everywhere I go I see the training of the new recruits or "able-bodied youths (壯丁)." These young people are put under hard military training which begins early in the morning and lasts very late in the evening.

Another strong impression which I gain is that during the Chinese new year days, it is the Chinese tradition to paste red-paper scrolls on the doors, windows or any entrance on which are written many auspicious words and good tidings, such as "blessing," "happiness," etc. But to my greatest surprise, this year I could read none of these words. What have been written on these red-paper scrolls are patriotic slogans, such as "Recover the Lost Territory," "We Swear To Fight To the Last," "From Prolonged Resistance Comes the Revival to Our (Chinese) Nation," etc. I can quote a hundred others of similar nature.

This is certainly departure from the old Chines ecustoms. This is another instance when the age-old Chinese tradition is being discarded almost over night for patriotic purposes. There is no reason for it, except that the spirit of the Middle Kingdom is revived, and that the true spirit of the second stage of the war of resistance against Japan has come intoexistence!

Financially, the second stage of the war opens with no prospects of witnessing any financial difficulties on the Chinese side. While the Japanese have already exhausted all their available funds which they appropriated to finance their aggression in China, and have already begun to feel the "pinch" of their militarists' war adventure, China, as far as my information goes, has not yet used any single cash of her $500,000,000 Liberty or National Salvation Bond" which was issued to carry on war with Japan.

Four Stages

In other words, the present Chinese war of resistance against Japan may be divided into four stages. In the first stage, we witness the suffering of repeated reverses by the Chinese the hands of the invaders; rapid advances of the invaders; and loss of the maritime provinces to the invaders when tanks, bombers, artillery, etc. had their day, and when it was purely a war between "machine and men," or "gun-powder and flesh and blood!"

In the second stage, the Chinese forces are re-organized, the command is much unified; the advance of the invaders is halted; and guerrilla warfare has its day when the real battle between China and Japan begins.

In the third stage, it is purely a war of attrition in the true sense of the word, and it is a war between "men and men."

In the fourth stage, the final victory will go to the side which could count on its "endurance" and "men-power"!

Chungking, Feb. 12, 1938.

Mystery Deepens Over Disapperance of Japanese Thespians

Mystery continues to shroud the "case of the missing couple,' as Consul-General Bunichiro Tanaka reported to the Gaimusho from Vladivostok that Miss Yoshiko Okada, leading actress, and Mr. Yoshimasa Yoshida, dramatic producer, had been moved from Saghalien to the mainland, *Domei* reported from Tokyo Feb. 11.

All efforts to learn the exact whereabouts of the couple, who fled across the Soviet border on Jan. 3 in full view of a police escort have been fruitless, the report added. Representatives of the Foreign Commissariat in the wind-swept Capital of Soviet Saghalien, Mr. Tanaka reported, declined to give any information on the matter. Mr. Tanaka's efforts to locate the missing couple have been paralleled by negotiations now being carried on in Moscow by Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu.

The couple appeared at the border police station at Shikuka, close to the Soviet-Japanese boundary, on the morning of Jan. 3 and asked for permission to look at the frontier markers. Under the escort of a non-too-brilliant policeman, the couple went to the border and viewed the markers with the typical wonder of sight-seers.

"Is this it?," said the man, who wore a heavy black overcoat.

"That's it," said the policeman without enthusiasm.

"Well, goodby," said the man. The couple crossed the line and walked away at a brisk pace. The policeman stared at the disappearing figures, and then rushed to the station to report.

Japanese newspapers said Mr. Yoshida, 32, was Miss Okada's lover. The actress, who appeared both on the screen and the legitimate stage, is 38. Mr. Yoshida was also known as a radical and was expelled from an association of actors for asserting that as a result of the recent round-ups of Leftists it would be difficult to produce modern Russian plays.

Descendant of Confucius Leaves for Chungking

Kung Te-cheng, the 47th direct lineal descendant of Confucius and Sacrificial Official for the Confucian Temple at Kufow, in Shantung, left Hankow Feb. 10 for Chungking, in Szechwan, on the s.s. Lung-an. Before his departure, Mr. Kung was received by General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission. A number of officials, including Chen Li-fu, member of the Standing Committee of the C.E.C., were at the wharf to bid him farewell.

Wuchang Receives Taste of Air Bombing

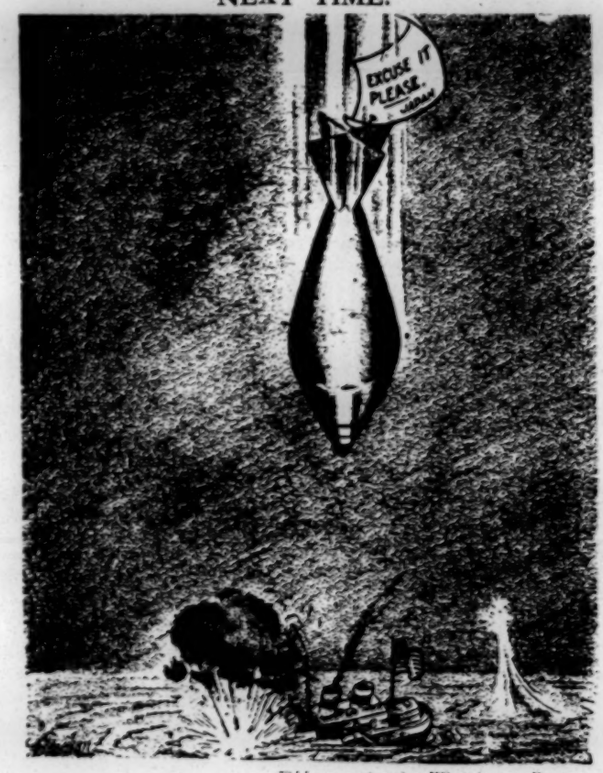
Wuchang, a former capital of China and situated across the Yangtsze from Hankow, had its first taste of a Japanese air raid Feb. 11 when an unknown number of planes flew over the airdrome and dropped several bombs.

However, the field, which is used by the Eurasia Company and the China National Aviation Corporation for their commercial 'planes, escaped damage, as most of the missiles meant for it fell in the open country south-west of Wuchang.

The famous Wuhan University, which students from all parts of the country attend, is situated in Wuchang. Its palatial grounds, with their attractively colored buildings, are perched a top a series of small hills overlooking the Wuchang lakes, where in the summer months Hankow's residents enjoy yaehting, house-boating and swimming.

Wuchang city is an old-fashioned Chinese town. All its streets, except the main thoroughfare, are narrow and paved with cobble-stones. The majority are so narrow that the verandahs of houses on each side almost touch. The populace is apparently well looked after in regard to air raids, as dugouts and other places of refuge are scattered all over Wuchang.

HOW TO AVERT MISUNDERSTANDING—NEXT TIME!



Elderman in the Washington Post.

Mayor of Canton Wires League on Nippon Bombings

A telegram from the Mayor of Canton concerning the Japanese bombing of open towns was handed to the Secretary General of the League of Nations Feb. 10 by the permanent Chinese delegate, for forwarding to the states represented on the Council and the Far Eastern Committee.

The Mayor calls attention to the bombing of open towns in the vicinity of Canton by hundreds of Japanese planes. These attacks, it is declared, are a challenge to the League of Nations as well as to the public opinion throughout the world.

Naval Air Ace Killed in Raid

Lieut. Ryohei Ushioda, one of the Japanese Navy's best combat fliers, was killed on Jan. 7 in an encounter with a flock of Soviet-made planes near Nanchang, local Japanese newspapers belatedly reported Feb. 11.

Sharing with Lieut. Mochifumi Nango the honor of premier position in the air force, Lieut. Ushioda met his death as he was returning from a raid on Nanchang, at the head of "ten fighting machines. In the half-hour immediately preceding his fatal plunge to the earth, the Japanese flier had brought down seven Chinese machines, most of them the speedy E-Is's flown to China from Russia across Sinkiang.

Lieut. Ushioda's unit escorted Lieut.-Commander Naohira Sata's air armada of 24 bombers in a raid on the famed Chinese air base. The bombs having been dropped and a Chinese attack having been beaten off, the planes were returning to their base when they were attacked by another Chinese squadron, during which fight a Chinese bullet found its mark and Lieut. Ushioda's plane hurtled to the ground.

Naval Race Looms as Japan Refuses to Reveal Constructions

The request of Great Britain, the United States and France for information regarding Japan's naval building plans was rejected in replies sent to the three Powers Feb. 12 by the Japanese Government, according to a *Reuter* report from Tokyo.

A statement, made public at the same time as the replies, declares that the Japanese Government would regret profoundly if the great naval Powers should undertake more extensive armament construction, "thereby leaving Japan no alternative but to alter her building plans in order to cope with it."

The Japanese Government, the replies declare, has no intention whatever of possessing armament which would menace other countries. The mere communication of information concerning construction, they state, would not contribute towards equitable disarmament in the absence of quantitative limitation, and, therefore, the Japanese Government is unable to comply with the request on the matter.

Continuing, the replies state that "it fails to see any logical reason for the British Government's assumption that the Japanese Government must be deemed to entertain a scheme for the construction of vessels not conforming to the limits provided in the 1936 Naval Treaty from the mere fact that the Japanese Government is not giving the desired information."

The Japanese Government, the documents assert, is not concerned if the British Government should exercise its right to invoke the Escalator Clause of the Naval Treaty, to which Japan is not a party.

Regarding the intimation that the British Government is prepared hereafter to discuss with the Japanese Government some limitation of tonnages and calibers, the replies state that "the Japanese Government considers that such a discussion would not conduce, in any way, to a realization of the Japanese Government's desires concerning disarmament."

Willing to Discuss

The Japanese Government, however, it is added, is ready at any time to enter into discussions which give primary importance to fair quantitative limitation.

Powers Regret Japanese Attitude

Japan's refusal to reveal her naval construction program puts an end for the time being to all discussions between Tokyo and Washington concerning naval limitations, circles closely-connected with the American State Department indicated Feb. 12.

The United States Government, they added, will get in touch with Paris and London in order to decide to what extent the limitations of the London Naval Treaty of 1936 will be exceeded.

"Our Government," Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared, "constantly seeks co-operation with a view to facilitate the problem of limitation and reduction of armaments, and regrets any events tending to encourage rather than discourage the armaments race."

The immediate consequences of Japan's refusal will be the construction by the United States of three or four battleships displacing over 35,000 tons, these constructions being apart from the vessels already laid down or provided for by the Naval Budget, competent circles stated.

Japan Press, Politicians Back Rejection of Naval Notes

With seldom paralleled unanimity, the press of Japan gave unqualified approval Feb. 13 to the Government's rejection of foreign requests for information on Japan's naval shipbuilding plans, *Domei* reported from Tokyo.

Both the press and political observers said the rejection was well justified by the "affront" presented by the foreign demand and the "injudicious" methods used by Great Britain, France and the United States to secure Japan's consent to a limitation of naval armaments.

The Japanese notes emphasized that the nation has no desire to possess armaments menacing other countries and declined a suggestion for a conference on tonnage and gun-caliber limitation. "Such a discussion," the note pointed out, "would not conduce, in any way, to a realization of the Japanese Government's desires regarding disarmament."

Simultaneously with the delivery of these notes to the three Embassies, the Government issued a statement explaining its stand on the matter.

"Japan's fundamental attitude toward the question of naval disarmament," the statement explained, "was elucidated by the Japanese delegation to the London Naval Conference in 1936. It was pointed out at that time that disarmament cannot be achieved without quantitative limitation. Mere qualitative limitation or exchange of information on shipbuilding programs are not tantamount to disarmament.

"On the contrary, there is, in such conditions, an ever-present tendency to compensate qualitative deficiency by quantitative increases. Japan has repeatedly stated this to the world at large, and there appears to be no reason to change it at the present time.

"Japan's disarmament policy has always been based on the principles of non-menace and non-aggression. In other words, Japan desires to have such naval armament as would be adequate for the defense of the country but would menace no foreign Power. This policy has not, and will not be, changed.

"At the present time, in the absence of any fair and adequate disarmament agreement, it is intolerable for Japan, who is seeking

THE SAGACIOUS DOG

(*Pickwick Papers, Chapter 11*)

Punch

to ensure national defense with smaller naval establishments than the great Naval Powers such as Britain and the United States, to reveal the details of her naval shipbuilding program."

Tokyo Press Blames Britain for Increasing Armaments

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* and the *Chugai Shogyo* of Tokyo asserted Feb. 11 that Great Britian, France and the United States, in requesting Japan for information on her naval building program, are motivated by a desire to bring pressure on Japan in the "China Incident." The three Powers, they agree, want to fix the blame for their naval expansion on Japan.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* "understands" that Great Britain is "behind the scene," Great Britain, it says, has been assisting China since the outbreak of the present "incident," and has been compelled to witness her influence in the Far East decline with the series of reverses suffered by the Chinese.

"Taking advantage of the Ladybird incident," the journal goes on, "Great Britain planned to dispatch a fleet to the Far East to check Japan's growing influence, but this scheme failed to materialize because of strategical and international considerations."

Therefore, the newspapers declares, Great Britain took the initiative and proposed that France, the United States and herself should jointly request Japan for information on her naval building.

British naval authorities in Hongkong Feb. 11 confirmed the landing of Japanese troops at Weihaiwei early this week and the lodging of protests with the Japanese officers by British authorities. Japanese spokesmen in Shanghai had denied that Japanese had landed at Weihaiwei or that any British protests had been received.

Japanese forces were said to have been landed near British property on Liukungtao Island. After negotiations with British officials, reports said, the Japanese agreed to withdraw. The Japanese cruisers are still standing by off the island, however.

British authorities are said to have informed the Japanese that all future dealings with both Chinese and Britons regarding Weihaiwei must be made through the British cousul who is watching both Chinese and British interests in Weihaiwei since the depature of the Chinese Commissioner who arrived in Hongkong early in January.

British Destroyer on Her Way

The 1,875-ton destroyer H.M.S. Delight left for Weihaiwei Feb. 10. The destroyer will relieve the 1,045-ton patrol sloop H.M.S. Sandwich, which arrived in Tsingtao the same day.

The 9,800-ton cruiser H.M.S. Suffolk is already at Weihaiwei, while H.M.S. Capetown is en route there from Hongkong. At present two Japanese warships, believed to be cauises, are at Weihaiwei, *Reuter* reports

Shanghai's "Flour King" Dies in Hongkong

Mr. Yung Tsung-ching, local Chinese cotton and flour magnate, president of the Sung Seng Cotton Mills and owner of a score of other cotton and flour mills and factories, died Thursday evening Feb. 10, in the Union Hospital, Hongkong, following an attack of pneumonia, according to a message received by officials of the Sung Seng Cotton Mills. He was 66 years old at the time of his death.

Mr. Yung was stricken by haemorrhage of the brain late last year. To recuperate from the effects of the attack he left for Hongkong on January 4. On February 9 he contracted pneumonia from which he succumbed.

It will be recalled that Mr. Yung achieved considerable prominence late last year when, in an interview with the *China Press*, he is said to have expressed the belief that China was practically without a government. He was also said to have been one of the leaders of the "Shanghai Civic Association" along with the late Loh Pa-hong.

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PAINTS AND PAINT WORK

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In the United States Court for China

TAMARA L. DOBROVORSKAYA DANKO, Plaintiff, vs. GEORGE DANKO, Defendant.	Cause No. 4294 Civil No. 2173 ORDER. Filed at Shanghai, China, Jan. 28, 1938. William T. Collins, Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 28th day of January, 1938, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 28th day of January, 1938, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 28th day of January, 1938, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since November 13, 1933, and that defendant's last known address was at the United States Penitentiary at McNeil Island, Washington, U.S.A.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 28th day of January, 1938, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 19th day of February, 1938, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at SHANGHAI, China,

this 28th day of January, 1938.

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th issue of The Review.

Jan. 16.—Heavy fighting continued on Tientsin-Pukow Railway between Yenchow and Tsouhsien, birthplace of Mencius in southern Shantung. As result of flank attacks by Chinese mobile units and resistance offered by the main Chinese army, the Japanese drive toward the Lung-Hai railway zone was stubbornly contested.

Jan. 16.—Following the arrest of Gen. Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Shantung and Commander of 3rd Route Army, the following military and administrative changes have been announced:
Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, former Tsingtao Mayor, appointed Chairman of Shantung.
Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung (whose troops recently garrisoned Tsingtao), appointed Commander of 3rd Route Army with Gen. Sun Tung-hsuan (subordinate of Gen. Han), as Vice-Commander;
Gen. Tsao Fu-lin (another subordinate of Gen. Han), Field-Commander of front line forces on Tsin-Pu Railway.

Jan. 16.—Decision of Japanese Imperial Conference held January 11 announced in official statement, that Japan will henceforth refuse to deal with the Chinese National Government.

Jan. 16.—Office of **Hwa Mei Wan Pao**, American edited and incorporated Chinese daily in Shanghai, bombed: three Chinese employees injured. Bomb thrower escaped.

Jan. 16.—Drunken Japanese soldier in Hungjao area, western Shanghai, on January 13, "being unable to get the women he wanted, shot and killed three old Chinese women, wounded another woman and shot and injured four men," according to a report published in the **North China Daily News.**

⁂

Jan. 17.—Chinese mobile units said to have taken Chuansha in Pootung area, 20 miles east of Shanghai. Chinese guerillas also active in western areas of Shanghai not far from the Settlement; machine-gunning audible in western districts. Japanese military spokesman admitted that there were about 3,000 Chinese irregulars in the Pootung peninsular and Chuansha city might possibly be in Chinese hands. He added that "mopping-up" operations were in progress.

Jan. 17.—Chinese forces launch vigorous attack on Japanese at Wuhu; Japanese positions at Wuhu, Kwangteh and Szean (southern Anhwei) heavily bombed by Chinese air squadron.
Shantung troops under General Sun Tuan-hsuan and Tsao Fu-lin scored important gains in Tsining, western Shantung, but the city itself said to be still in Japanese hands. General Chiang Kai-shek said to be at Hsuchow, according Japanese report. Chinese forces counter-attacking the Japanese in Hangchow area reported to have reached Liusiao-chen, 10 kilomters west of the city; gunfire audible in Hangchow throughout the day.

Jan. 17.—Hankow officials attach little importance to the Japanese Imperial Conference declaration, as, they assert, the cessation of Japanese relations with the National Government had long been expected by China.
Asked at reception to foreign correspondents in Hankow if the Chinese government had refused to discuss peace with Japan, Dr. H. H. Kung, President of the Executive Yuan, stated: "China has never wanted war, so whenever Japan ceases her military operations, China will be ready to discuss peace."
In regard to the Japanese statement repudiating the National Government, Dr. Kung declared: "How can we discuss peace if Japan does not even consider us China's government."

Jan. 17.—Some 600 Japanese marines reported landed at Tangchiawan, a village in Chungshan district in Kwangtung, north of Macao. Chungshan is the birthplace of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.
Approximately 100 Japanese marines also landed on Hainan Island, but were driven out by local militia.

Jan. 17.—Serious dispute aroused between Japanese censors and H. J. Timperley, correspondent of the **Manchester Guardian**, when a dispatch filed to his paper was held up for 15 hours before he was informed. The message contained information to the effect that some 300,000 Chinese civilians had been slaughtered, many of them in cold blood, by the Japanese in the Yangtsze delta areas. Mr. Timperley was requested by the Japanese censorship office to visit the Japanese military headquarters, but he promptly rejected the request.

Jan. 18.—Chinese National Government issued statement, declaring the object of China's armed resistance against Japan was to safeguard her national existence and maintain the sanctity of international treaties. Any terms for the restoration of peace, if they do not conform with the fundamental principle of non-violation of China's sovereign rights and territorial and administrative integrity, are necessarily unacceptable to China, the statement emphasises.

Jan. 18.—Japanese forces launch simultaneous attack from north and south along Tientsin-Pukow Railway with Hsuchow as their chief objective. On the north the Japanese were reported attacking Taerchuan on the Shantung-Kiangsu border, while on the south they captured Mingkwang and were engaging Chinese troops in the vicinity of Linhuaikwan, south of Pengpu in Anhwei.
Chinese troops continue attack on Japanese in Wuhu area.
Yuhang and Fuyang in Chekiang recaptured by Chinese January 15, according to official Chinese reports.

Jan. 18.—Despite systemetic "mopping-up" operations started several days ago, Chinese mobile units reported still active in Pootung area. Japanese spokesmen withheld information regarding real situation in Pootung.

Jan. 18.—Berlin dispatch by **Transocean** agency stated Germany has no intention of recognizing the "provisional Chinese Government" set up by the Japanese at Peiping.

Jan. 18.—Mackay radio service from Shanghai to United States through its station at Manila was resumed, (under Japanese censorship and control) according to an official of the Mackay Radio Company.

Jan. 18.—Prince Konoye, Japan's premier, issued the following statement: "The Japanese Government henceforth will not deal with the Nationalist Government as the other party in talks for a readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, but will pursue military operations to overthrow that regime in the expectation that a new Chinese regime will grow up and become party to such talks."

Jan. 18.—Chao Chi, new Mayor of Tsingtao appointed by the so-called "Peiping Provisional Government," assumed office.

Jan. 18.—S. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, recalled by Foreign Minister Koki Hirota. Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, scheduled to return to China January 20.

Jan. 18.—Foreign munitions are flowing into China in vast quantities through Hongkong, according to **Domei** report from Tokyo.

⁂

Jan. 19.—General Han Fu-chu who was arrested on January 11 on orders of General Chiang Kai-shek and deprived of all his posts is now being tried by court-martial at Hankow on five serious charges.

Jan. 19.—Recapture of Pinglu in north Shansi by Chinese troops claimed.

Jan. 19.—The new Soviet Ambassador to China, M. Luganets-Orelsky, arrived at Chungking from Hankow, by air plane to present his credentials to the National Government.

Jan. 19.—Newly completed Canton-Kowloon motor highway bombed by Japanese aircraft. Canton-Hankow and Canton-Kowloon railways also attacked.

Jan. 19.—"China desires peace, but there is no question of negotiation, either directly with Japan or through other Powers, which would entail a surrender of China's sovereign rights," declared a spokesman of the National Government reiterating recent denials that General Chiang Kai-shek was negotiating peace terms.

⁂

Jan. 20.—Japanese capture Linhuaikwan in southern section of Tientsin-Pukow Railway and immediately drive on Pengpu, only three stations south of Hsuchow. More than 100,000 Chinese troops under command of General Li Tsung-jen, well known Kwangsi commander, concentrated at Hsuchow to defend the city.
Chinese troops attacking Wuhu said to have advanced within one mile of the city.

Jan. 20.—General Liu Hsiang, Szechuan military leader, died at Hankow. General Liu had participated in the defence of Nanking with a contingent of Szechuanese troops.

Jan. 20.—**Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, departed from Tokyo accompanied by Shao Yu-lin, Chinese Consul-General at Yokohama and hundreds of Chinese residents in Tokyo and Yokohama who were unwilling to change their allegiance from the National Government to Peking. Some 60 Chinese cooks fomerly employed by wealthy Japanese also evacuated. Ambassador Hsu will not disembark at Shanghai but will Proceed Hongkong, Canton and Hankow.**

Jan. 20.—So-called "Peiping Provisional Government" repudiated by more than 100 civic organizations in Tientsin in a petition sent to the National Government at Chungking, according to **Kuo Min** report.

Jan. 20.—A joint appeal sent to the American Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson, by Chinese organizations, urging the United States not to extend credits to Japan. The action followed reports that Japanese industrial interests were seeking to obtain a credit of U.S. $50,000,000 in the United States.

Jan. 20.—"China's only reply to the recent declarations of the Japanese Imperial Council is increased resistance, which will be continued until Japan manifests her sincere desire for peace by offering acceptable conditions," Dr. H. H. Kung said in an interview granted to a (German) **Transocean** representative.

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Jan. 21.—Chinese line on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway was considerably strengthened by arrival of strong reinforcements. Preparations for defence of Hsuchow city also progressing. Civilians ordered to evacuate, while able-bodied men were trained to reinforce troops. Japanese advance from south reported checked at Linghuaikwan. No important changes reported in positions of the two fronts on the Wuhu-Hangchow sector.

Jan. 21.—Nine executions and 30 dismissals of military and civilian officials for failure to carry out orders in resistance to Japanese, announced in official statement issued by Hankow Military Headquarters. Names of those punished not yet revealed.

Jan. 21.—Yang Fu-yuan, well-known Chinese leader in Tsaohochin, Shanghai's western suburb, allegedly a member of the so-called "Shanghai Citizens' Federation, was assassinated.

Jan. 20.—Sun Fo, President of Legislative Yuan and son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, arrived at Moscow on important mission of Chinese Government. Sun Fo was President of Sino-Russian Cultural Society.

Jan. 21.—Further dispute between Japanese censors and H. J. Timperley, **Manchester Guardian's** correspondent who charged that another of his messages containing a summary of an editorial in the **North China Daily News**, leading British paper, was suppressed by the Japanese. Mr. Timperley reported the case to the British Consul-General, Herbet Phillips, and requested him to make a formal portest to the Japanese authorities.

Jan. 21.—General Terauchi, Commander of Japanese forces in North China, transferred to Peiping from Tientsin.

Twenty-four Candidates for American Chamber of Commerce Board

The following Americans have been nominated for positions on the Diredtorate of the American Chamber of Commerce, according to notices sent to members this week: N. F. Allman, P. H. Bordwell, Geo. C. Bruce, J. Fistere, Jr., C. S. Franklin, U. G. Frondorf, R. P. Gilleland, A. B. Henningsen, P. F. LeFevre, M. Marcus, John R. Morris, F. D. Mortimer, T. F. Mullahey, E. A. Nelson, R. E. O'Bulger, H. E. Page, L. M. Pharis, W. H. Plant, A. E. Schumacher, Bruce Smith, G. E. Sutherland, F. J. Twogood, F. E. Vincent and M. E. Vitatly. The fifteen names receiving the highest votes at the annual meeting, scheduled for Feb. 24, will serve on the Directorate for the coming year. The meeting will be held at the American Club, 5:30 p.m.

U.S.Marines Stop Nippon Soldiers in American Defense Sector

Members of the United States Marine Corps stopped and turned back soldiers of the Japanese army who were in the American Defense Sector at 2 o'clock on Feb. 14. According to a Marine officer, a Japanese motorcycle patrol, comprising two armed Japanese, was refused permission to pass through the Marine sector.

Japanese bluejackets, however, were permitted to go along Nanking Road in a lorry. This, it is believed, is due to the fact that sailors constitute regular members of the Shanghai defense force, and have every right to be in the sector, where they are stationed in Japanese mills.

In the United States Court for China

LOUIS I. RAISIN Plaintiff. vs. KITTY RAISIN Defendant.	Cause No. 4295 Civil No. 2174 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, January 29, 1938. William T. Collins, Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, has this 28th day of January, 1938, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 28th day of January, 1938, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 28th day of January, 1938, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has she resided therein within last six months, and that defendant's last known address was 1345 Alexinton Ave., New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 28th day of January, 1938, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *China Weekly Review*, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 19th day of February, 1938, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURTS

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 29th day of January, 1938.

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

We will pay one dollar each for copies of the following issues.

Vol.	31,	No. 4	Dec.	27,	1924
Vol.	31,	No. 11	Feb.	14,	1925
Vol.	34,	No. 3	Sept.	26,	1925
Vol.	44,	No. 9	April	28,	1928

Please mail with statement to

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
160 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai

Japanese Concentrate on Southward Push Along Pinghan Railway

Attention of the Japanese military forces this week seemed to be concentrated upon a southernly push along the Peiping-Hankow Railway, evidently with the ultimate objective Kaifeng, capital of Honan.

With speedy tank units in the vanguard the Japanese troops, according to reports from various sources, were closing in on Kaifeng, the capture of which will be a tremendous blow to the Chinese forces defending Hsuchow, strategic Kiangsu city on the Lunghai Railway line.

Changyuan, about thirty miles north of Kaifeng and across the Yellow River in southwestern Hopei, fell to the Japanese on Monday of this week. *Domei* reports, "As a result of their occupation of Changyuan the Japanese troops were in a position today to strike at Kaifeng almost at will. This strategic Honan capital was expected to be the objective of an immediate Japanese thrust for the purpose of cutting the Lunghai Railway at that point.

"The column which occupied Changyuan launched its drive from Puyang and scattered Chinese troops east of the Peiping-Hankow Railway to the south. About 1000 Chinese troops were reported to have been slain in a battle which preceded the capture of Changyuan. Changyuan is only 30 kilometers north of Lanfeng on the Lunghai line.

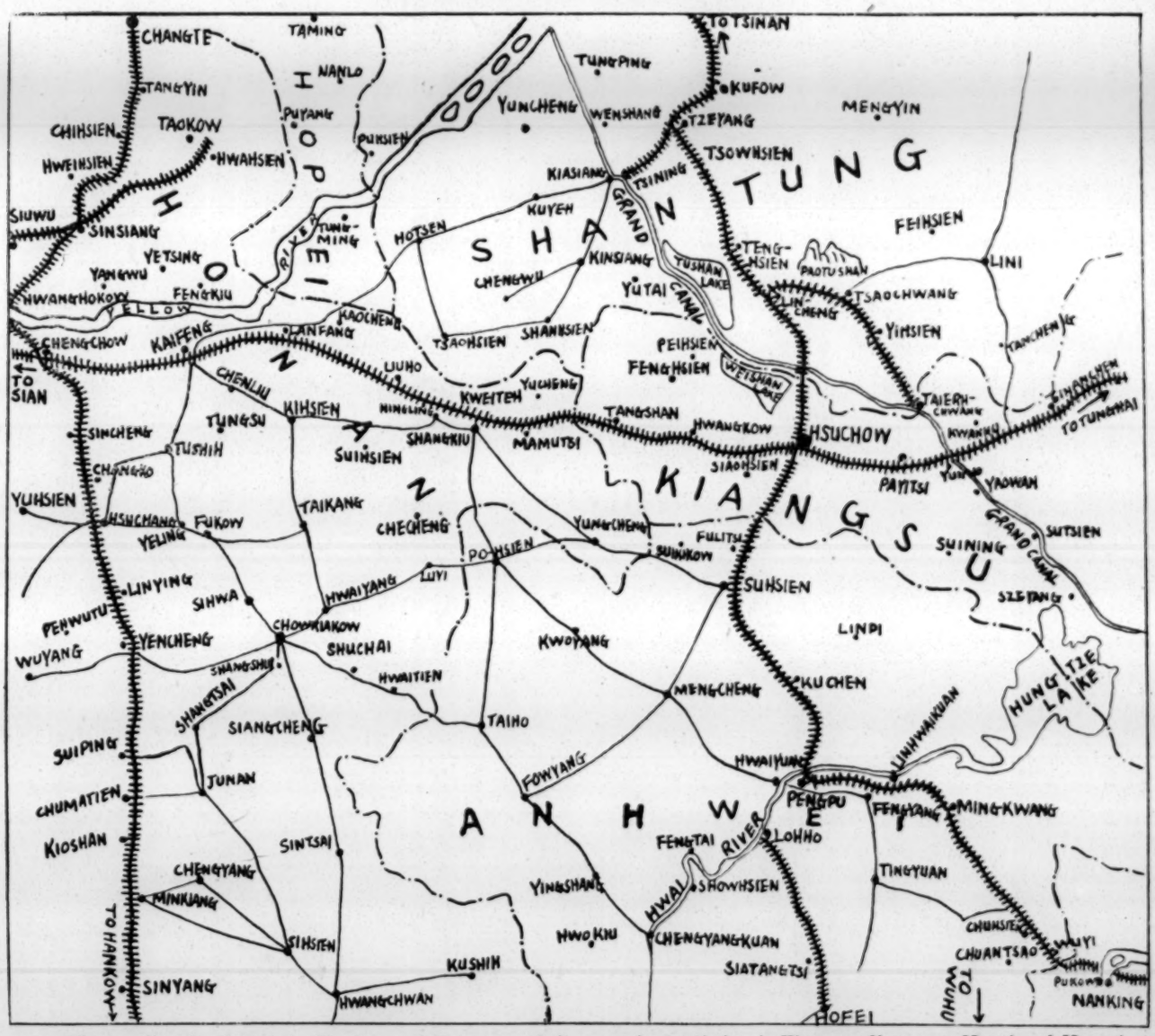
Chihsien Taken

Simultaneously, a Japanese tank unit driving southward along the Peiping-Hankow railway entered the walled town of Chihsien, in northern Honan Province, as they drove southward towards Chengchow, important junction of the Peiping-Hankow and Lunghai railroads, and only thirty miles west of Kaifeng.

The concentrated and coordinated drive of all the Japanese armies stretched across the northern front through Shantung, the Hopei panhandle and Honan, reached such tremendous proportions, *United Press* reported from Hankow on Feb. 13, that attention shifted sharply from the southern sector toward Kaifeng, ancient Capital of China.

Japanese vanguards, according to Chinese reports, reached Fengchiuhsien, nine miles north of the Yellow River and twenty miles north of Kaifeng, while 30,000 Japanese troops started battering their way toward Chengchow on the Lunghai Railway.

THE AREA OF HOSTILITIES



Three railroads (Lunghai, Pinghan and Tsinpu) and five provinces (Anhwei, Kiangsu, Shantung, Hopei and Honan) form the background for the present hostilities. With bases at Changte and Taming, the Japanese are driving southward along the Peiping-Hankow Railroad towards Chengchow and Kaifeng. From Tsining they are pushing southward along the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad towards Hsuchow; and from Pengpu, on the Hwai River, they are pushing northward towards Hsuchow.

Both Japanese and Chinese meanwhile attempted to strike at each others lines of communication. Japanese bombarded the Yellow River railway bridge at Chengchow and disrupted traffic down the Peiping-Hankow Railway. The ubiquitous Eighth Route Army struck back in surprise attacks on the railway at five points south of Paoting, reports said. The troops tore up long sections of the track threatening to march across country toward the Tientsin-Pukow railway and again cut Japanese rear lines, if was reported.

Japanese military pincers closed tighter on Hsuchow as Chinese troops in northern Anhwei again withdrew, while Japanese forces in eastern, south-Central and western Shantung held three lines

(Continued on page 338)

Who's Who in China

章輯五字濟武

Jee-woo Tsang (Tsang Chi-wu)

Jee-woo Tsang, physical educator; born in Jan. 2nd., 1891, Tientsin; graduate from Department of Mechanical Engineering, Hopei Institute of Technology, Tientsin, 1910; student in "Deutsche Hochschule fuer Leibesuebungen und Berlin Universitaet", Germany, 1933-34; M.A. from New York University, 1935; post-graduate in Physical Education and passed preliminary examination for Ph. D. from the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, U. S. A.; toured the world for the investigation of Physical Education between November, 1933 and June, 1935; teacher of Physics and English, Boy Scout Master of Nankai Middle School, Tientsin, 1915-1923; Director of Physical Education, Nankai University, Tientsin, 1923-1936; Boyscout Commissioner of Tientsin District; Hon. Secretary, North China Amateur Athletic Federation; President, Tientsin Amateur Athletic Federation; author of "Brief History of Physical Education of the World," "Physical Education Program for the Chinese People," "Professional Training of Physical Educators"; translated Frederick W. Cozens' "General Athletic Ability Tests for College Men," D. K. Brace's "Motor Ability Tests," C. H. McCloy's "Measurement of Motor Educability"; Contributor to "The Physical Education Quarterly" published by The Chinese National Amateur Athletic Federation; address: Amatuer Athletic Federation, Tientsin, Hopei.

李漢珍

Li Han-tseng

Li Han-tseng, banker; born at Hsinyang, Honan, 1900; M.A. in Economics, Columbia University; Managing-Director, Chung Fu Coal Mining Company, Tsiaotsio, Honan; President, Chu Hsin Cotton Mill, Honan; Chairman, Kaifeng Chamber of Commerce, Kaifeng; now President, Honan Agricultural Industrial Bank, Chairman of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of Honan and member of Honan Provincial Relief Committee; address: Honan Agricultural Industrial Bank, Kaifeng, Honan.

Foreign Refugees Reach Canton

Another refugee train covered with flags of various foreign nationalities arrived in Canton from Hankow Feb. 11 after an uneventful trip. Two or more foreign passengers, however, were understood to have been arrested on charges of espionage. One of them, believed to be a German Jew, and also a Russian employee of the Hankow Power Company, were later released.

Chinese Sailors Fear Return to Shanghai

At the request of the captain, the police in Split, Yugoslavia, Feb. 11 arrested the Chinese third officer and a Chinese engineer of the American steamer, the Southern Highland, which was held up because of the refusal of the Chinese crew to sail without a guarantee that they would not be taken to Shanghai, where they fear capture by the Japanese.

Both the arrested men, who are alleged to have incited the remainder of the crew, will be expelled from Yugoslavia. It is understood that the crew had accepted the captain's assurance that the ship's destination would be Singapore, and that it would not touch at any Chinese or Japanese-controlled port, but the arrested men are alleged to have persisted in inciting the crew to disbelieve the captain's assurance.

Children Who Outgrow Their Strength

Need The Tonic Help Of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Many young girls and boys are deprived of the full enjoyment of their childhood days because of their anaemic condition. They are pale, weak, listless, easily tired, and unable to compete with other children of their age, either at work or play. Sometimes they are subject to fainting bouts and extreme nervousness makes their lives a misery. During the critical years when childhood is being left behind wise mothers will especially watch their daughters for signs of anaemia, which, if neglected, may lead to serious ill-health.

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Men and Events

R. Hejni, Consul for Czechoslovakia at Harbin, has returned home on furlough, traveling by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Claude Farrere, French writer on naval subjects, who has been in Tokyo for sometime, is now making a tour of Manchukuo and North China.

M. R. Nicholson, representative of the U. S. Treasury Department in the Far East, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Hongkong and Manila.

The new Peiping-Tokyo air-service, started on Feb. 2, has announced a rate of Yen 85 for the Peiping-Tokyo trip and Yen 65 for the trip between Fukuoka and Tsingtao.

Although all Chinese Embassy officials, with one exception, have departed from Japan, the Embassy in Tokyo has not been officially closed, according to a report from Hankow stating that Yang Yun-tso, Counsellor is still in charge.

Paul McNutt, U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippine Commonwealth, departed on Feb. 11 for the United States aboard the plane *Hawaii Clipper*. He will discuss the question of American relations with the Philippines with President Roosevelt and plans to return to Manila by April 1.

Mrs. M. B. Dozier, of Los Angeles, sister of C. L. Boynton of Shanghai, delivered an address on the subject, "Paul Revere" before the Shanghai Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution on Wednesday, Feb. 9. Mrs. A. M. Dunlap also talked on "France and the American Revolution."

The motion picture "Good Earth" finally opened in Peiping Feb. 11 with all sections depicting the Chinese Revolution, the Central Army, executions and looting deleted. Two days before, Japanese censors had banned the picture completely shortly before showing was to begin at a Peiping theatre.

A. Bland Calder, Acting U. S. Commercial Attache, and Mrs. Calder, were hosts on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9 at a farewell party to Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache, and Mrs. Arnold, who departed last week on leave to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold will be absent from Shanghai for several months.

The Jodoshu Buddhist sect in Japan, proprietors of the Chionin Temple, has appropriated the sum of Yen 214,000 to finance the studies of Mongolian Lama priests in Japan, the object being to promote closer relations between Japan and Mongolia. The action was taken following an All-Manchurian Lama Conference which was held in Mukden on Feb. 8.

Mrs. H. E. Yarnell, wife of the Commander of the U. S. Asiatic Squadron, arrived in Shanghai as a passenger on the U.S. Transport *Chaumont* on Friday, Feb. 11. There were also a number of other wives of American Naval and Marine officers aboard. The Chaumont on its return trip will take the officers and men of the Sixth Marine Regiment back to the United States.

Judge Milton J. Helmick of the U. S. Court and Dr. F. L. Hawks-Pott, President of St. John's University, were guests of honor and speakers at a meeting of the recently organized Cosmopolitan Club at the Park Hotel on Feb. 9. Dr. Pott, recently returned from a trip to the United States and Great Britain, told of his travels in the two countries. Dr. and Mrs. Pott are now residing at St. John's University.

A Chinese reader of *The Review* has called attention to an erroneous reference to the old Chinese five-barred flag which appeared in the issue of Jan. 22. It was stated that of the five colors, black stood for the "tribesmen." According to our correspondent, black stood for the Tibetans. Of the other colors, red stood for the Chinese, yellow for the Manchus, blue for the Mongols and white for the Mohammedans.

The American Community, local organization of American citizens, has announced a dinner and dance for Feb. 22, birthday anniversary of George Washington, at the Columbia Country Club. The guests of honor will be Admiral and Mrs. H. E. Yarnell of the U. S. Asiatic Squadron. Dr. J. C. McCracken, Chairman of the community organization, will preside and according to the announcement, there will be an address by Admiral Yarnell.

The entrance examinations of the University of Shanghai were held on February 11th and 12th. This was the last and the only one for the spring term. It was held in the Downtown School building of the University on Yuen Ming Yuen Road. The entrance examination for the Downtown School was on February 12th; for the Middle School on February 15th. It is reported that none of the University buildings on the Riverside Campus were destroyed. The Library and the Science Hall are intact. But no one is allowed to return to the Campus as yet. It will be necessary for the University to continue in session in the central district.

Anna Louise Strong, well known American writer and lecturer on Russia, visited in Shanghai for a few hours last week on her way to the United States, following a trip through Central and South China. It was her first trip to China since 1927 when she was in Hankow at the time of the Kuomintang-Communist regime in that city. Miss Strong has resided in Moscow for several years where she is connected with the *Moscow Daily News*. Miss Strong was born in Friend, Nebraska in 1835 and attended school at Bryn Mawr, Oberlin and the University of Chicago. She was married in 1932 to Joel Shubin in Moscow. Her home address is 508 Garfield Street, Seattle.

Yoshiyuki Hanawa, chief of the Third Section of the Tokyo Bureau of East Asiatic Affairs, has been appointed Consul-General at Nanking. Yakichiro Suma, former Consul-General at Nanking, is now First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy at Washington. In addition to the appointment of Mr. Hanawa, the Japanese have announced the appointment of Toshio Shiratori, former Minister to Scandinavia, "to investigate the execution of Japanese policy in Central and North China."

To the editorial desk of *The China Weekly Review* this week came two calendars from Rotterdam Lloyd and from the Royal Dutch Mail Line. We would have judged them to be late arrivals except for the fact that one of them is a calendar for 1938 and 1939, which makes everything quite alright. We also appreciate the calm serenity of the pictures of ships which adorn the calendars, which gives us something nice to look at when we are tired of reading reports of Sino-Japanese turbulence.

Kung Te-cheng, 74th lineal descendant of the sage Confucius, who has been in Hankow for sometime has gone to Chungking. Mr. Kung, who was the Sacrificial Official at the Confucian Temple at Chufu, Shantung, birthplace of Confucius, went to Hankow prior to the Japanese occupation of Chufu. The Japanese military authorities had previously announced their intention of making Kung "emperor" of China, but young Kung repudiated the suggestion and immediately went to Hankow where he called on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

The Japanese military authorities at Hangchow held a memorial service on Feb. 3 for several thousand horses which were killed in various engagements following the Japanese landing on Hangchow Bay and ensuing advances into Chinese territory in the vicinity of the Chekiang capital. The service was conducted by Buddhist priests and was largely attended by Japanese soldiers. While many of the horses were killed in military engagements, most of them died from eating green Chinese rice the only food available in the occupied areas.

Representatives of Tung Wen College, formerly located on Hungjao Road, Shanghai, participated in a conference of some twenty-six Japanese organizations interested in "strengthening the cultural ties binding Japan and China," which was held in Tokyo on Feb. 9. Tung Wen College, the student body of which was made up of Japanese boys sent here to study Chinese language, history and economics, was destroyed by Chinese soldiers prior to their evacuation of the Shanghai district. The College is now located temporarily at Nagasaki, Japan.

After 30 years of continuous and faithful service under the Chinese government from the days of the imperial regime in 1907 to December of 1937, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, first Director of the National Quarantine Service and also of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service (1912-32) has at last laid down his official labours for a well-earned rest, says the "Penang Gazette." Dr. Wu (or G. L. Tuck as he was generally known in his pre-China days) was born in Penang in 1879 and educated in the Penang Free School, which he left in 1896 with a Queen's Scholarship to study at the University of Cambridge and St. Mary's Hospital, London. Along with 20 Chinese colleagues in Shanghai Dr. Wu founded the National Medical Association in 1914, served as Secretary during the first year and was made President after that. He edited the National Medical Journal, now enlarged into the Chinese Medical Journal for fifteen years.

C. S. Franklin, Liquidator of the Comacrib Press, an American incorporated printing and publishing house which failed some time ago, published a notice in the *North-China Daily News* on Feb. 12, stating that a friendly settlement had been reached with Tang Leang-li in connection with moneys which had been paid to him from the proceeds of the sale of certain machinery of the company, under mortgage to the Finance Banking Corporation. Mr. Tang, who, according to the Liquidator's statement, was the largest unsecured creditor of the Comacrib Press, has paid to Mr. Mr. Franklin the moneys realized from the sale of the machinery in question. Mr. Tang has also, according to the statement, withdrawn his contention "regarding the interpretation of the mortgage deed based on the technical difference between American and Chinese law as to the validity of the said mortgage deed." Mr. Tang, who was editor of a magazine known as *People's Tribune*, and also writer of numerous books dealing with Chinese governmental activities, published the magazine as well as the books at the Comacrib Press. Recently Mr. Tang went to Hongkong where he at present resides. Mr. Tang was represented in Shanghai by C. S. Kwei, Chinese attorney.

Pearl River Boom Reopened

With the easing of the recent tension in Canton, the Chinese authorities have decided to re-open the boom at the mouth of the Pearl River as from Feb. 15.

As a result, the foreign merchant vessels bottled up in the river, including the Taishan, the Saion and the Kwangsai, prepared to resume their runs. Besides merchant ships, the American gunboat *Mindanao* and the British gunboats *Moth*, *Robin*, *Tarantula* and *Seamew* were also in the river when the boom was closed on Feb. 4.

The action of the Chinese authorities was attributed to the shelling of the Bocca Tigris forts by Japanese warships. It caused great excitement throughout Canton, and was partly responsible for a number of alarming rumours, including an imminent invasion of South China by the Japanese.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

By General and Mdame Chiang Kai-shek. Illustrated. 187 pp. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Doran & Co. Gold $2.

This volume, just published in America should not be confused with "Chiang Kai-shek" by Hollington K. Tong. It is an American edition of "Sian: A Coup d'Etat" to which has been added a new section "What China Has Faced," by Madame Chiang, while Mr. Tong's work (published by Hurst & Blackett, London, and China Publishing Co., Shanghai) is a two-volume biography of China's foremost soldier and statesman.

Another book that bears the same title as the one under review is a booklet circulated early last year by the Review. Like its name-sake, it is not a biography, but was made up of several selected speeches of the Chinese commander-in-chief. Two additional volumns in which General Chiang is the central figure are "Red Star over China" by Edgar Snow and "Crisis in China" by James M. Bertram.

Books singly about the Generalissimo were few prior to 1937, but in that year there appeared the four aforementioned books, and two additional biographies. Robert Berkov's "Strong Man of the East" was released toward the end of 1937 and "Chiang Kai-shek's Greatness" by a Japanese author in Tokyo last spring. Of the six publications, five were inspired by an incident in the rise of Chiang to pre-eminence in China's domestic affairs and as one of the world's outstanding figures.

The incident of his abduction at Sian in December, 1936 was recorded under sensational headlines in newspapers the world over. His diary recording his fortnight's experience under detention and Madame Chiang's first-hand story were first published in the *New York Times* through the *North-America Newspaper Alliance*. They were also published in China in Chinese style. Both attracted wide attention.

The New York *Times Book Review* summarized the new section in "General Chiang Kai-shek." "In her masterly chapter on 'What China Has Faced' Madame Chiang explains the people's apathy, traces the progress in changing it to public interest, confesses how the Kuomintang party pushed ahead too precipitately at first, and narrates the early relations of the Chinese revolutionists with the Moscow Communists. So she comes on through the rise and fall of local war lords down to these recent days, when China has been struggling to keep its footing between the Japanese devil and communism's deep sea."

The progress, which China was making under difficulties had to be pathetically brought to a halt by the present hostilities forced upon China by the Japanese military. The world is now witnessing a new phase of development in China following the struggle "to keep its footing between the Japanese devil and communism's deep sea." The drama of China's united front against the "devil" is being enacted, and Madame Chiang may have to continue her story of "What China Has Faced" in a not distant future.

C. T.

"Rebuilding the U. S. Merchant Marine," is the title of an interesting booklet by the Foreign Policy Association, New York, the author being Clarence N. Weems, Jr. It contains information pertaining to governmental subsidies by various nations and states that the United States Congress and people must face two issues, the question of government versus private ownership and whether the American people will make the financial sacrifices necessary to assure rejuvenation of the merchant marine. The United States now stands fourth among the trade fleets of the world, being surpassed by Great Britain with 13,099,000 gross tons, Japan with 3,059,000 gross tons, Germany with 2,813,000. America's gross tonnage is 2, 685,000, with Italy in fifth place with 2,383,000 gross tons, France with 2,177,000, Netherlands 1,655,000 and Greece 1,552,000.

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S. M. Police Detain, Then Release "Newsreel" Wong

To the Central Police Station on February 15 went H.S. "Newsreel" Wong, news cameraman who has scored some notable beats during the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Officers of the Shanghai Municipal Police arrested Mr. Wong in front of the Premises of the Kodak Company on Yuen Ming Yuen Road, took him to the police station and held him for questioning. It is understood that he was arrested at the request of the Japanese authorities for allegedly anti.Japanese activity.

Mr. Wong was permitted to notify friends of his detention and before many minutes had elapsed, a wild flurry of excitement spread through the ranks of the newsreen men.

Since Mr. Wong is employed by a large American newspaper concern, the matter was reported to Mr. C. E. Gauss. American Consul-General, while in turn the information was forwarded to Washington.

In the afternoon, the cameraman was questioned by Japanese police officers of the S. M. P. This interrogation lasted for a considerable period but the exact nature of the questioning was not revealed.

It is understood, however, that the Japanese authorities, although they had not submitted evidence to show that Mr. Wong has been engaged in anti-Japanese activity, claim that he did spread anti-Japanese propaganda by means of pictures.

He was released from the custody of the police on the personal guarantees of Messrs. Bonney Powell, of Fox Movietone, and Mr. M. Marcus, manager for China of the M-G-M that he would be available when wanted. He was given his freedom at 7 p.m. and was then taken to his home by his two guarantors.

Beans for Beri-Beri Held at Nanking

Blame for the difficulties leading to a refusal by the Japanese military authorities in Nanking to allow the landing of 100 tons of beans shipped there by the International Relief Committee, was placed on the officials of that body by a Japanese Embassy spokesman on Feb, 14.

The beans, purchased to bring relief to Chinese refugees in Nanking suffering from beri-beri, were shipped to Nanking in in the Butterfield and Swire ss. Watung, which saided from Shanghai on Friday. Upon the ship's arrival in Nanking the beans could not be landed, the Japanese military authorities refusing permission.

"Although it seemed to us that 100 tons of beans was an excessive quantity, as we are not aware that there are so many Chinese refugees suffering from beri-beri," the Embassy spokesman declared, "we were willing to transport the shipment free to Nanking if the committee would donate the beans for distribution by the relief agency of the Nanking Autonomous Commission. This the committee refused to do and gave evidence of a most obstinate attitude," he added.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CAMPAIGN SPONSORS BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS

(*Continued from page 317*)

tear up treaties as scraps of paper, and violate with impunity the territorial integrity of her neighbour which she pledged to respect, it will not be long before the world will be plunged into the greatest catastrophe yet known in human history.

"Only spontaneous and unmistakable manifestation of the consensus of world opinion, coupled with concerted action of the most effective kind, can awaken Japan to the folly of prosecuting headlong her policy of aggression and to the impossibility of her military conquest of China. Representing as you do a powerful section of the world's population, your organization is in a position to help and advance China's cause for peace and justice and bring home to Japan the feelings of all peace-loving peoples regarding her action of slaughter and brigandage. When your common sentiments find expression in concrete measures directed towards hastening the end of Japanese aggression, your efforts for the promotion of international peace and human welfare will not have been exerted in vain."

China Appeals to Conference for Aid

Japan has occupied one-fifth of China's territory, comprising 818,000 square miles, and the number of war refugees has reached a figure of 125,000,000, or one-third of the country's population. This statement is contained in a telegram sent by various public bodies in Hankow to Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, head of the British delegation to the Conference of the International Peace Campaign.

The telegram urged the conference to adopt the following resolutions:

(1). Japan is an enemy of mankind.

(2). To enforce eccnomic and financial sanctions against Japan and a ban on the export of munitions, technicians, food-stuffs and medicines to Japan.

(3). To render economic, financial and technical assistance to China, who should be supplied with munitions in order to assist her in her resistance.

(4). To make an appeal to the League of Nations to enforce Articles XVI and XVII if the Covenant, and to adopt a resolution refusing to recognize bogus regimes established in China by Japan.

A special appeal to the International Peace Conference was broadcast over the radio Feb. 11 by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Committee. Mr. Wang began by expressing appreciation of the efforts made by the civilized nations of the world in upholding international justice, and of the moral assistance which they have given to the Chinese people in their struggle for the preservation of their national existence and independence. He declared that China is a peaceloving country, but is now forced to wage a war of self-defence not only for the preservation of her own existence but also for the maintenance of international peace.

Pointing out that more than 300,000 Chinese soldiers have already been killed in battle, and untold suffering sustained by the civilian population, Mr. Wang deplored that, due to differences in national interests, the nations of the world, on-lookers of this horrible disaster, have not yet been able to take concerted action to uphold international justice and maintain international peace.

Although there might be differences in national interests, there is however one supreme interest which should be common to all nations; and that is that peace must be preserved and sanctions applied against aggressors. While the various foreign Governments concerned may adopt a policy of hesitation and indecision, it is hoped that all civilized men of the world who are interested in collective security will adopt effective measures to check international aggression. The Chinese people are firmly determined to resist the foreign invasion to the bitter end, Mr. Wang said in conclusion.

China Hails London Demonstration

An extremely elaborate programme was arranged at Hankow in support of the opening in London Feb. 12 under the auspices of the International Peace Campaign, of an international conference to organize a boycott of Japanese goods and aid for China, *Reuter* reported from China's temporary capital.

General Chiang Kai-shek is understood to be sending a personal cablegram to the Conference expressing the gratification of the Chinese Government and people "for the world's support of China's resistance," and urging the adoption of concrete and effective measures.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang, and Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chinese Foreign Minister, broadcast brief address at 4 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 11 explaining China's stand in connection with the London conference. The addresses were relayed to 100,000,000 radio listeners in the United States and England.

JAPANESE CONCENTRATE ON SOUTHWARD PUSH ALONG PINGHAN RAILWAY

(*Continued from page 334*)

ready to pounce on Hsuchow, focal point in the strategy of the North China campaign along the Lunghai line.

An extensive Japanese flanking movement to the south between the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow Railways threatens to cut off Hsuchow with the eventual possibility of forcing the whole Chinese army south into northern Anhwei and Honan, Chinese reports indicate.

The Eighth Route Army recaptured four towns between Chengting and Paoting on the Peiping-Hankow Railway in prelude to a drive toward the Tientsin-Pukow line and even farther east to the area around Peiping and Tientsin, according to the Hankow representative of the Army.

Striking suddenly, one division of the Eighth Route Army, split into small units, captured Tsinhsien, Wangtu, Hsinlo and Chinfengtien on the night of February 9 and wiped out all the Japanese garrisons maintained at the stations, the Chinese army spokesman said.

Japanese Push Northward Said to Have Been Slowed Down

Meanwhile, the Japanese push to the north along the Tientsin-Pukow Line, which last week had resulted in the capture of Pengpu, northern Anhwei, was said to have been slowed down, although Chinese sources admitted that the flag of the Rising Sun had been carried across the Hwai River.

After five days' sanguinary fighting during which both sides resorted repeatedly to bayonet charges, the Chinese troops under General Yu Hsueh-chung, Commander of the 51st Army and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Group Army, have abandoned their positions at Siaopengpu and northern Linhwaikwan, on the northern bank of the Huai River opposite Pengpu, according to a *Kuo Min* report from Hsuchow Feb. 14.

Upon the complete destruction of their defence works by the massive artillery of the Japanese, the Chinese withdrew in good order to new positions. More than 1,000 Japanese soldiers were killed in the bitter encounter. The Chinese also suffered heavy casualties. Meanwhile, Chinese reinforcements have arrived and severe fighting has been resumed.

Chinese Raid Pengpu

A fleet of 24 light Chinese bombers raided Pengpu, in northern Anhwei, last Friday, according to a military communique of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters of the Government Forces in the 5th War Zone (Shantung, Kiangsu and Anhwei).

Altogether 70 to 80 bombs, totalling 5,300 kilograms in weight. were dropped on the Japanese positions in the Pengpu sector; the majority of the bombs making direct hits, the communique states. The Chinese aviators returned to their base safely after accomplishing their task.

YOUR HELP NEEDED!

Up to January 22nd, the Shanghai International Red Cross has among other things spent $417,527.34 for caring of refugees, $109,392.38 for wounded soldiers, $59,063.69 for medical supplies, and $19,379.40 for civilian hospitals. Though these are large sums, they have not been sufficient to meet the needs of the multitudes of war sufferers in the city.

Beginning from January, the Shanghai International Red Cross has undertaken the responsibility of supporting some 150,000 more refugees. For this additional relief burden, no less than $450,000 are required per month.

In view of this desperate situation, the Shanghai International Red Cross feels that unless increasingly large donations can be obtained from friends in outports and abroad, its work cannot go on unhampered. Will you extend a helping hand in this humanitarian work? If so, please sign the blank below and send your donation today.

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To the Shanghai International Red Cross,
505 Honan Road, Shanghai.

Desiring to have a share in assisting the multitudes of war refugees in Shanghai, I hereby enclose a check (or postal money order) for Dollars.....as my donation to the Shanghai International Red Cross.

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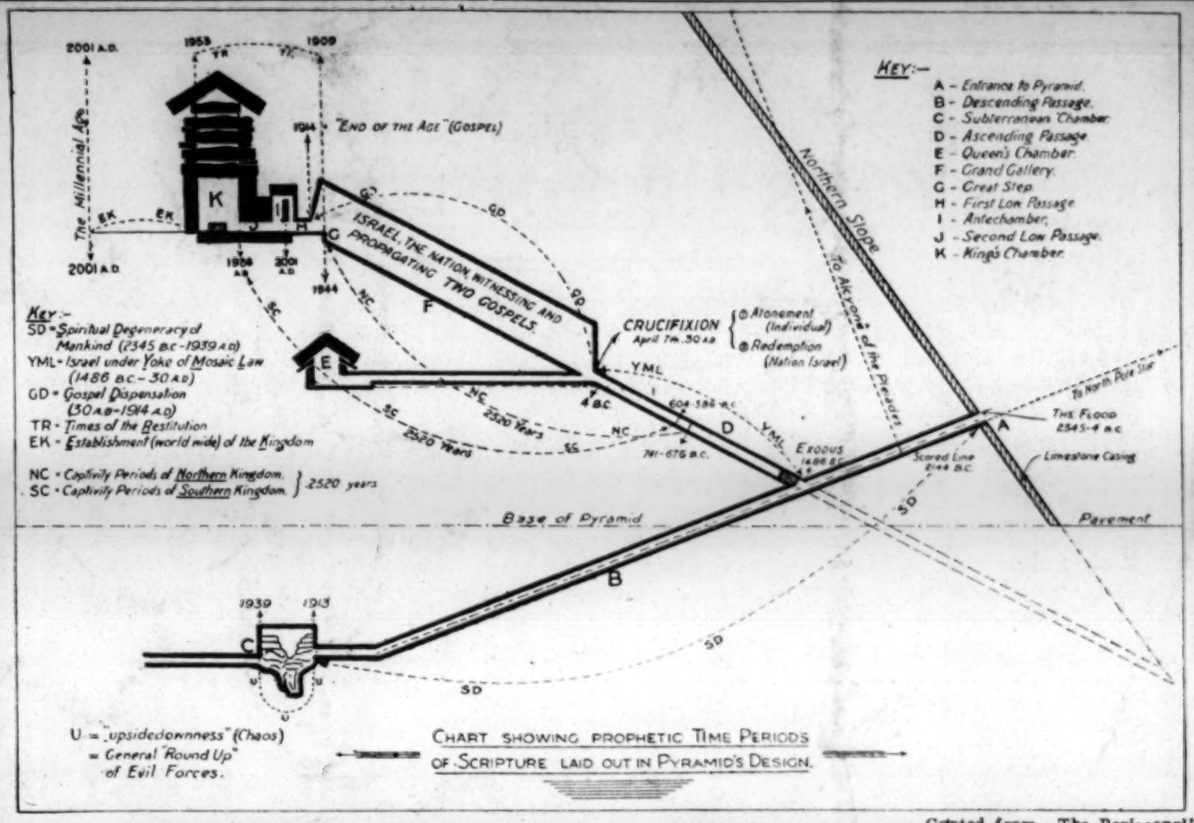

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